The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 70. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 23. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th May	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS. CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5.63	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	....	5550	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	K. Okhuma	5919	18th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4525	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 29th May	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 30th May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct

*O later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3359	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PENDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

† Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

23rd May, 1913.
161

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning
BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,
2-14, Hummum St.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J.C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
18.

OCCULT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
THE FAITH OF ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE. By David Alec Wilson	2	8
MENTAL FASCINATION. By William Walker Atkinson. Author of "The Secret of Mental Magic," etc. Special instruction.	2	2
THE HUMAN MACHINE. By Arnold Bennett.	0	14
HOW TO LIVE ON 24 HOURS A DAY. With a New Preface. By Arnold Bennett. New edition.	0	14
MENTAL EFFICIENCY AND OTHER HINTS TO MEN AND WOMEN. By Arnold Bennett. New edition.	0	14
PERSONALITY. By F. B. Jevons, Litt. D.	2	3
THE INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS. By Prof. Dr. Sigmund Freud. LL.D. Authorised Translation of Third Edition with Introduction. By A. A. Brill, Ph.B., M.D.	13	2
RAMACHARAKA YOGI. The Bhagavad Gita or the Message of the Master. Compiled and adapted from numerous old and new translations of the Original Sanscrit Text. Revised edition.	2	2
A SERIES OF LESSONS IN GNAMI YOGA. (The Yoga of Wisdom.) This Book gives the Highest Yogi Teachings regarding the Absolute and its Manifestations.	3	15
LEO ALAN. Astrology for All. Fourth edition, enlarged. (Formerly issued as Astrology for all, Part I.) "Astrology without Calculations."	9	8
Ditto. Ditto. Part II. Calculations and Ephemeris.	9	3
THE KEY TO YOUR OWN NATIVITY. Analytical Readings of Every Position in a Nativity, based on Scientific Principles.	9	3
ATKINSON WILLIAM WALKER. Nuggets of the New Thought. Author of "Thought Force," etc.	0	14
THE LAW OF THE NEW THOUGHT. A study of Fundamental Principles and their Application. Associate Editor of "New Thought," etc.	3	6

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
197

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg....	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the title deeds of the property situate at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 279 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 14, Collector's New No. A/14120 and New Survey No. 1/86 and Municipal F Ward Rs. 775 and belonging to our client's No. 2560 and Street No. 1254 assessed at uncle, Amratlal Mulji, late of Bombay, Dassa Gogharh Porwad Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a broker who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of June 1897, have been lost or misplaced by our client Mr. Jayantilal alias Shantilal Lallcobhai, who has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Amratlal Mulji deceased, in the High Court of Bombay.

Liberal rewards will be given to the person bringing the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1913.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Jayantilal alias Shantilal Lallcobhai,
5, Bell Lane, Fort. 147

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING second hand machinery in perfect working order:—

3 Scutchers, Howard and Bullough, for 37 inch Laps.

3 Scutchers, Asa Lees, for 37 inch Laps.

4 Pair of Mule by Platts 1 3/8 inch Gauge, 804 Spindles in each Mule.

1 Pair Taylor and Lang Weft Mule, 1¼ inch Gauge, 962 Spindles in each Mule.

Apply to
THE MANAGER,
The Currimbhoy Mills,
DeLisle Road, Parel.

124

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
0-37	Arr.	Manmad.....	Dep. 6-46
10-24	,,	Bhopal.....	,, 21- 2
12-53	,,	Bina	,, 18-35
15-14	,,	Jhansi	,, 15-58
17-25	,,	Gwalior	,, 13-43
19-55	,,	Agra Cantonment	,, 11- 9
20-49	,,	Muttra.....	,, 10-15
23- 0	,,	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 7-28
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment.....	Dep. 3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana	,, 1-23
6- 2	,,	Phillaur	,, 0-54
6-45	,,	Jullundur	,, 0-16
8-29	,,	Amritsar	,, 22 39
11-50	,,	Lahore	,, 21-35
14-33	,,	Lala Musa	,, 15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi	,, 11-44
23-15	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment.....	,, 6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAYAND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H.M
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr.	12-35
26-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.		Arr..	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Amballa.....	Dep.	5-55
3-05	Dep.		Arr.	2-51
7-38	Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.		Arr/	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-58
18-15	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-11
20-14	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS AGENT, as Assistant in Zemindary, or Tea Plantation in Punjab or U. P. Can invest capital about Rs. 5,000. Experience in control of labour. Quick at business and hard-working. State salary given. Apply Box 510, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND OWNERS: Advertiser wants to purchase a sound reliable car, four-seater; either new or second-hand, to be paid for in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

VACCINATION.—Wanted to buy: A copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination and any other useful literature on the same subject. Apply Box No. 516, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once ASSISTANT NURSES with at least one year's training.

PROBATIONER NURSES to train, Rs. 10-20-30 first, second and third years.

Board, lodging, washing and uniform provided. Apply with testimonials to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital. Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 139

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. Thorough trained men, well-up in overhauling second-hand machinery and with practical knowledge of all work in Carding and Spinning departments need only apply. Handsome salary. Apply stating age, salary expected, records of previous service, copies of testimonials, etc., to "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 134

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June Apply with testimonials to T. L VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150. or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated. at 28, Esplanade Road. Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat nea Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of the Kadi Ginning, Pressing and Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the face value of Rs. 250 each.

High Court.

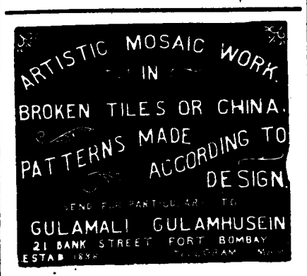
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 661 of 1912.
Abdullabhoy Husseinbhoy .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Maneklal Narandas and Chaturbhuj Virchand .....Defendants.

Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. Broker's Hall Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, Attorneys for the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in favour of the plaintiff on the 12th November, 1912.

The 20 fully paid-up shares Nos. 101, 106/15, 120/128 of the Kadi Ginning Pressing and Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the face value of Rs. 250 each in the name of Shukla Narandas Hurgowandas.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the shares, apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Purshottamrai, Attorneys for the plaintiff herein at their Office, No. 14 Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1913. 259.



SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

ALL THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITERS. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER.—Everybody is doing it, but you are the only one who refuses to help. I know you can afford it. Will wait again on Saturday.—TAJ MAHAL.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS WILLING to Chaperon two or three young ladies who wish to make a tour in Europe. Experienced. For terms apply Box 507, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

A LADY PROCEEDING HOME shortly can highly recommend her European Nurse. Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and very experienced with Children. Good references. Apply Mrs. R. J. WATSON, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

BUTCHA—WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR Gain is my irreparable Loss, Sonny Boy. Box 513, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

ENGLISHMAN (34) B. E. AND A.M.I.M.E. with 9½ years' experience in Design and Construction of Ironwork in P. W. D. employ, and one year's electrical training, desires responsible situation. Excellent certificates. Apply to Box 509, c/o Bombay Chronicle."

IN SIMPLICITY, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SOME NINE BUNGALOWS WILL be required for the use of Officers and Mess of a new Cavalry Regiment to be located shortly in Lucknow. The site selected for the construction of these Bungalows is situated to the South-West of the Race Course. Any Capitalist desires of constructing such Bungalows should apply for full particulars to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Lucknow. 511

THE SERVICES OF A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied experience at Home and in India will shortly be available. Would be willing to enter Managing Agents' Office and run Coal Dept., either temporarily or permanently, making periodical visits to the Collieries and reporting on same, or any other suitable appointment, temporarily or otherwise. Apply Box 512, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO PHILANTHROPISTS.—Will any lady or gentleman come to the assistance of a lady temporarily in deep distress with a loan of Rs. 300. Every enquiry will be answered. The case is urgent. Apply Mrs. C., Box 518, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Whatever's your taste,
We have something to please you.
SONGS, DANCES, PICTURES.
And all the very best.

GEORGIE CORLASS
AND
Harry Quiningborough
Make life worth living.

To-Morrow
Watch this space
There are good things coming.

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

271

MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. HILL, SAWYER & Co.

are Sole Agents for and can give immediate delivery of

AUSTIN, BELSIZE, B.S.A.,
SUNBEAM & STUDEBAKER CARS.

Head Office: BOMBAY, Rampart Row. Tel. 1134.

Branches: DELHI, 10, Alipore Road; CALCUTTA, 25, Waterloo Street.

183

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

TO-NIGHT! LAST WEEK

TO-NIGHT!! LAST WEEK

ALEXANDROFF,

Russian Foot Juggler.

Don't miss this grand opportunity of seeing him.

RAJA HARISCHANDRA.

Since the art of Cinematograph was first introduced to the public the above has been

THE FIRST INDIAN FILM.

Manufactured for the first time. By Messrs. PHALKE & Co.

The only
First Manufacturers of
CINEMA FILMS IN INDIA.

Prices Double.

Time:—7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; 11 to 12-30.
Programme subject to alteration without notice.
(Season and complementary passes are not allowed.)

CHINA IN DIFFICULTIES.

PEKING A POLITICAL BABEL.

The Parliament of China has met with the booming of guns and the blowing of trumpets. Young China is elated, and in the capital and in this city, the tw main political centres, and in Shanghai also (the centre of the main workings of that strange body called the Kuo Ming Tang), there are not wanting evidences of the vain glory attending the birth of Parliament. But, despite all the show of its apparent success, Young China has recently begun to show lamentable signs of approaching age, writes Mr. Edwin J. Dingle in the "Daily Chronicle" from Wuchang.

Far be it from the writer, however, to discountenance the honest efforts made by China's good men to guide the country aright through he cessation of political crises. In passing judgment upon the trend of events in China one should in fairness remember that the Republic was born at a time when all that the Chinese had of good government and national enlightenment had been knocked from under them. No people could have found themselves so badly off for economic organisation as were the Chinese, and all that has been accomplished in China since the Revolution would have been creditable enough to her leaders if China were a tenth of the size that she is, and if there were represented only a proportionate number of difficulties in every avenue of her national life. But because China is so widely varying in economic conditions, and because her population and its needs present such extreme fundamental differences, there has not been possible the cohesion among her strong men that would have been possible with other countries that have in recent years been in revolution. These and other features of China's internal condition are important factors to be borne in mind before one passes a sweeping judgment upon China's statesmen at the present time.

Now that Parliament has been convoked, and that recognition seems quite early possible, it will be interesting to notice various phases of politics that have been the means of keeping back the progress that many of her men are fighting for—even if their efforts be misdirected.

PARTY DANGERS

Undoubtedly the most dangerous phase of China's politics is the astoundingly large number of parties who clamour for power, and the extreme shiftiness of those parties. It would serve no purpose in reciting the number of popular "tangs" there are at the present moment, or the particular hobby of each "tang"—that would fill my column at once. But the close student of the present situation is at once plunged hopelessly into a maze if he tries to investigate. At the time of the Revolution—and, indeed, until long after the break-up of the Provisional Government of Nanking—there was really only one "tang" that mattered. That was the Kuo Ming Tang. If we discount the Kao Lao Huei, there were only two parties—the Yuan Shih K'ai party and the Kuo Ming Tang. This was more or less united, and was headed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Sun himself and Huang Hsing, the two lights of the Kuo Ming Tang, went round the country telling the people in flowery speeches that they were perfectly at one with Yuan Shih K'ai, and the party that they represented would support Yuan in his tremendous task as President. In due course, however, their actions plainly belied their words; they proved themselves less clever than they thought they were, and the country has since learned that several of the Kuo Ming Tang men, instead of supporting Yuan, have all along been working against him tooth and nail. That spelt the split in the Kuo Ming Tang, and as each section has found cause to break away, so has another "tang" been formed, with the exception of the few wise-headed men who openly came over into Yuan Shih K'ai's party. Each "tang" pursued a policy which meant the short-cut to getting as much out of the business as they could.

The consequence is that Peking to-day is a veritable political Babel.

From day to day one has been at a loss to follow the methods or the motives of these professional politicians. They have brought nothing but discord in their train. And it is this discord that will upset things in the near future. Yuan Shih K'ai, as I have before pointed out, will win in the end. I do not for a moment mean to assert that Yuan is a man without guile. I believe, however, that he is the cleverest known diplomat and ruler in China to-day, a man filled with a deep desire to help China, and of set purpose. Think what a Chinaman should be, and Yuan is that. His policy for China is clear-cut. He is to be no figure-head that the Kuo Ming Tang is anxious to make him. He means to rule—peaceably if possible—but at all events to rule. I may be wrong, but we shall see.

ATMOSPHERE OF ASSASSINATION.

Another dangerous phase of China's politics is the ready spirit with which antagonists adopt the bomb and the pistol bullet to settle differences.

If a man wishes to get another out of the way he adopts the old time Chinese method, and pays another man to do the deed. The case of Sung Chiao Jen, which has caused wide consternation in all parts of China, is a case in point. At the moment there exists a society that calls itself the "Holy Judicial Organisation for Supervising the National Assembly and the Government." This society has found that many of the most prominent men in China are guilty of more or less severe misdemeanours, and they will be dealt with accordingly. The first on the following list, it will be noticed, was the Sung Chiao Jen who has already fallen at the hands of a paid assassin:—

Sun Chiao Jen, setting the Government affairs in disorder by fanatical speeches and planning to grasp power and position.

Liang Chi Chao, being tempted by wealth and power, and unaware of integrity and shame.

Sun Yat Sen, cheating the world and doing injury to the country by his purely empty talks.

Yuan Shih K'ai, assuming supreme powers and violating the provisional Constitution.

Chang Chi Chih, violating salt regulations and forming parties for his own interests.

Chao Ping Chun, knowing nothing of the form of Government and laying aside his entrusted responsibilities.

Hwang Hsing, cheating the world with pure nonsense and doing injury repeatedly at critical moments.

THE MONEY TROUBLE.

It is needless to refer to one lack of money in the Government. of men there are a few who can and will work if they can introduce any degree of cohesion, but of ready money China has none.

Another significant phase of the situation is the growing unrest among the people. The common people, always struggling to get the wherewithal to live, are perhaps hardly sufficiently interested closely to pursue the trend of events at Peking. But they know that somethng is wrong in the state of Denmark, and the common thought among the common people is that something serious is bound to happen in the near future.

China's national horizon, therefore, is very much clouded at the present time, despite all the pomp of Parliament.

In a condition almost approaching impotence, practically bankrupt so far as immediate supplies are concerned, without any real Government other than the makeshift that exists at Peking, with unrest growing in the provinces, with her dependencies being gradually weaned away in some instances, and falling under the aggressive policies of other Powers in others, China presents a profound problem in world politics of the day.

One is almost impelled to ask what is to become of this wonderful country. Will it be partition? Will it return to alien rule? Will there be another Revolution and another war? And echo ironically answers, "Who can tell?"

"HINDLE WAKES" IN REAL LIFE.

GIRL-MOTHER'S REFUSAL TO MARRY.

Some of the main features of Mr. Stanley Houghton's play "Hindle Wakes" were recalled by a case heard at Heywood (Lancashire) Police Court, where a young unmarried woman weaver in a cotton mill sued the father of her child for a paternity order.

The girl, Selina Schofield, admitted that the father, Robert Harold Hilton, had repeatedly asked her to marry him, but she refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, Miss Schofield said her reason for refusing marriage was that she wanted to stay with her parents a few years longer. Then, again, her lover said he could only furnish the house on the hire system.

Mr. Hall: Well, isn't that better than having a child?—I don't see it.

You don't see it, but all respectable people do it.—All respectable people don't; some have one, two, and three and are still respectable.

I think that is doubtful. When your lover pleaded to you to be married didn't he tell you that your child if born out of wedlock would be without name, and didn't you reply that it would have a name better than any name in Heywood?—Yes.

The defendant, in the witness-box, said his fiancee's parents told him when he offered to marry their daughter that she was not "thoroughly domesticated," but he replied that she would become domesticated in time. He was prepared to make sacrifices in every way to put the girl in a right position and avoid scandal.

Mr. Redman, who appeared for the applicant, asked for an order for 4s. per week, but Mr. Hall replied that in view of the exceptional circumstances this was too much. As the girl would not marry she ought to be made equally responsible for the child's bringing up.

The magistrates granted an order for 3s. 6d. per week, but directed each side to pay its own costs.

TIRED OF "PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT."

Honeywell, Kansas, has changed its mind regarding women mayors and Mrs. Ella Wilson, who was chosen mayor of the town two years ago, has been defeated for re-election. This town was so tired of "petticoat rule" that Mr. Wiley, a friend of Mrs. Wilson who promised to run the town after her idea and was put forward as a candidate on these lines, was also defeated, says a Chicago correspondent.

Ever since April 1911 Honeywell has had not only a woman mayor, but a woman chief of police, a woman town clerk, and other women officers. They started out to make Honeywell a model town, and took every means to harass the local purveyors of liquor and to purge the town of drunkards and gamblers.

For a while the novelty of the situation amused the inhabitants of Honeywell, but the constant fights that occurred between the male and female councillors, the inefficiency of the female officials, and the fantastic notions" which without the backing of any law, they attempted to put into operation, finally disgusted the populace, who turned them out.

"FIRST RIFT IN FOG OF PROTECTION."

LORD WELBY ON AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

"Free Trade, Peace, and Goodwill among Nations"—the motto of the Cobden Club—was proposed as a toast in mail week by Lord Welby at the annual dinner of the committee of the club, held in the Hotel Cecil.

At the present moment (said his lordship) they might say that the prospects of Free Trade were more cheering than at any time since Mr. Chamberlain first converted his party to Protection. (Hear, hear.) In America a measure had been brought forward of a very drastic character for reducing the tariff duties that have oppressed America. He thought they might all congratulate themselves that President Wilson's measure was the first cheering rift in those dense clouds and fogs of Protection which had for so long hung over foreign countries. At home Free Trade was triumphant. (Hear, hear.)

They had also reason to congratulate themselves on the better relations between Great Britain and Germany which gave rise to the hope that there might be a truce to the mad competition in armaments. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, they might congratulate themselves on the weight which the single-mindedness and honestly of Sir Edward Grey had earned for England in the Councils of Europe in promoting the great object of peace throughout the world. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Beauchamp said that a year ago, he did not suppose any statesman would have ventured to prophesy that we should have passed through such a time of crisis as we had recently passed through, without a European war. He was glad to think that at present things were entirely different, and Sir Edward Grey and the Foreign Ministers of Austria and Russia had been able to maintain the concert of Europe.

Mr. Russell Rea, proposing the health of Earl Beauchamp, said he believed that the last great European war in which the Great Powers would be engaged had already been fought. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Alfred Mond proposed the health of Lord Welby, who, in replying made a touching reference to the absence of a veteran of the club, Lord Eversley.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A "MYSTIC."

A LADY VICTIMISED.

Mrs. Lily Toussaint, of Bambalapitiya, at the Colombo Police Court last week, related a remarkable story of frauds committed on her by one R. G. B. Madugalla, who styled himself a "Professor," and who some time back owned a Turkish Bath, at "Heatherdale," on Macarthy Road, Cinnamon Gardens, where it was advertised that he treated patients for stomach disorders, etc., through a special mode of treatment, known as "Veedee" treatment says the "Ceylon Independant." A large number of people consulted him, and he appeared to have been successful in his treatment to a certain extent. Mrs. Toussaint herself consulted him in October last, and took treatment from him. During the course of his attendance on Mrs. Toussaint, he showed her the account books kept by him referring to his business. Those books showed large profits, always at an average of over a thousand rupees every month. Latterly he suggested to make her husband a working partner in the business, promising to pay him Rs. 100 a month and one-third of the profits every quarter. He said that he made this suggestion, because, through her recommendations, a large number had patronised him. She believed him and the entries that were made in the books produced by him, and consented to his proposal. Accordingly, they drew up an agreement before Mr. W. B. de Fry, Notary Public, on the 26th February last, and when it was signed she paid him Rs. 2,000 as the share of her husband's partnership. The accused then undertook to render accounts regularly and also to open a Bank account. Her husband, Mr. Arthur Toussaint, worked with him from the 1st of February for four days only. The "Professor" told her that he was not satisfied with her husband, as he could not "order him about," and requested her to send her son. She then sent her son, Leo, from the 5th of February last. Although the accused promised to pay the son's salary on the 10th of March last, he did not do so. Therefore she went to see him on the 17th March to speak to him about it, but the man spoke rather impertinently and drove her son away. She made inquiries at several banks to find out if there was any account opened, but found that there were none. About the 5th of April last the accused rendered her an account showing a loss, and requesting her to send him a cheque for Rs. 210 as per share of the loss. A few days afterwards she heard that the accused had sold off all the things that were at his place of business and after appropriating to himself all the money had cleared off to Teldeniya or Kandy. She charged him with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money, two instruments, which had been sold to Messrs Pereira and Ebert, and with obtaining money from her under false pretences.

Her Counsel, Mr. Advocate Gunaratne, informed the court that the man was a mystic, who practised "Yoga," and had been in India and other places, and that he might disappear and not appear on summons.

The Magistrate said he would issue a warrant against the accused after examining the origial of the deed of agreement.

Mr. Gunaratne undertook to produce it and the matter was postponed.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

:o:

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS **TURPENE** The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Cloud has decreased and skies are today lightly clouded in the extreme north. The air is considerably damper in the central and the south-east Punjab where temperature remains much below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue moderately clouded at Jhansi and have cleared over the rest of the division. Humidity has slightly decreased but is still generally in excess. Temperature is much below the average. Temperature is generally in defect, the day temperature being as much as 20° lower than usual at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·61" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is considerably above the average in Rajputana and Upper Sind. Temperature continues generally in large defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in west Central India. Neemuch has had 0·50" and Indore 0·51". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall and in north Gujarat. Temperature during the day is in large defect at most places; night temperature is also slightly below the average at Neemuch and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Central Provinces. Hoshangabad has had 0·25" Saugor 0·16" and Jubbulpore 0·35". Moderate cloud persists over nearly the whole division Humidity is much above the average. Temperature continues in defect at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Isolated dust or thunderstorms have given light to moderate showers in Central India West, the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces and also in the north Central Provinces. A few thundershowers occurred in south Malabar. Conditions are again becoming unsettled in the north Punjab. Temperature continues very low in the central parts of the country.

Light local rain is likely in Central Provinces east Rajputana and the south United Provinces A few falls may occur in west Central India and possibly in Mysore and on the south Malabar Coast,

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 22nd of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date.	Rainfall. Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	90·3	79·5	91	..	6·3	—4·64
Jask	92·3	79·3	87	..	4·18	+0·11
Do. (21st)	93·3	79·3	73	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	109·3	94·6	23	..	5·55	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99·8	79·0	47	..	1·16	—0·68
Rawalpindi	94·4	72·6	52	..	6·09	—5·04
Lahore	93·4	76·2	68	..	6·59	+2·38
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	82·0	71·8	79	..	2·61	—0·96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92·0	78·0	63	..	3·65	+1·52
Mainpuri	87·8	73·1	71	..	5·27	+2·14
Jhansi	..	75·5	59	0·05	?	?
Cawnpore	88·2	73·4	70	..	6·46	+4·16
Allahabad	92·6	74·5	61	..	5·37	+2·95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106·1	85·3	56	..	0·44	—0·94
Karachi	91·5	82·0	76	..	1·27	—0·36
Ajmer	90·6	75·7	77	..	2·38	+0·57
Jaipur	92·2	74·1	71	..	1·47	—0·47
Kotah	85·6	75·6	64	0·61	3·49	+1·92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97·0	79·0	66	..	0·60	—0·58
Dwarka	89·8	81·2	77	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	86·1	81·8	81	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	101·1	75·8	72	..	0·48	—0·15
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	103·0	80·8	67	..	0·44	—0·35
Surat	94·4	80·1	77	..	3·59	+3·14
Ahmedabad	101·6	82·2	73	..	0·48	+0·01
Deesa	100·3	80·4	64	..	0·93	+0·29
Neemuch	90·9	73·0	84	0·50	3·91	+2·85
Indore	88·6	73·1	77	0·51	5·32	+4·24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96·3	74·3	59	0·35	7·95	+4·88
Saugor	92·8	72·6	70	0·16	4·84	+2·03
Hoshangabad	94·1	74·4	70	0·25	4·54	+2·47
Khandwa	98·2	80·1	55	..	5·82	+4·46
Akola	103·2	..	41	..	2·65	—0·59
Amraoti	100·8	80·3	44	..	1·17	—1·30
Nagpur	98·6	78·8	47	..	2·10	—0·73
Chanda	106·0	82·0	48	..	6.28	+2·51
Raipur	99·7	78·6	58	..	4·05	+0·67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92·5	80·6	74	..	3·62	+2·95
Ratnagiri	91·3	80·9	65	..	10·70	+9·82
Mormugao	92·0	81·7	70	..	3·62	+1·28
Karwar	89·7	80·9	71	..	3·73	+0·90
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99·9	75·1	55	..	5·07	+3·75
Ahmednagar	99·1	72·5	49	..	1·24	—0·64
Poona	99·0	72·3	63	..	3·44	+1·34
Sholapur	99·8	77·0	57	..	1·67	—0·91
Bijapur	97·7	74·3	60	..	4·00	+1·32
Belgaum	93·3	67·0	64	..	2·58	—2·07
Aurangabad	96·9	75·7	54	..	1·67	—0·27
Nizamabad (Indur).	105·9	58·2	39	..	3·54	+0·56
Hyderabad	101·6	82·2	51	..	2·48	—1·19
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·3	77·3	66	..	6·13	—1·37
Calicut	90·8	79·6	76	..	7·90	—7·25
Cochin	92·2	79·2	81	0·24	9·29	—13·15
Colombo	87·5	72·0	93	..	55·89	+9·61
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95·3	81·7	67	..	2·72	—5·49
Bellary	103·0	80·8	44	..	4·50	—0·03
Cuddapah	106·5	85·5	39	..	0·38	+4·01
Madras	96·5	81·0	78	..	13·39	—8·36
Bangalore	91·8	71·8	73	..	3·97	—4·29
Coimbatore	93·9	78·8	90	..	14·61	+5·50
Trichinopoly	99·8	77·8	66	..	10·68	—2·61
Negapatam	97·7	79·7	68	..	27·17	—4·41

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Bombay Office of the above Company has received a cable from the Head Office to say that the Board are recommending a dividend on this Company's Ordinary Shares for the year 1912 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable on 1st July next.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 21st May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr .. .. inches	29·784
Temperature of Air .. degrees	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. ,,	79·4
Dew Point .. .. ,,	76·9
Relative humidity of Air .. ,,	0·728
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of Air .. degrees	92·5
Minimum do. do. .. ,,	81·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight sw, wsw, sE, w, wsw.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight .. .. miles	105

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		Low water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	22	1 2 a	92 1	6 45	14 8
Fri.	23	m 0 45	26 1	7 2 a	19 2
		6 41 a	28 6	6 38	15 5
Sat.	24	m 1 25	25 5	7 46	19 6
		2 22 a	27 9	m 7 14	16 3
Sun.	25	m 2 7	24 8	8 30 a	19 11
		3 0 a	26 11	m 7 49	17 4
Mon.	26	m 2 51	24 0	9 20 a	20 2
		3 41 a	26 2	m 8 26	18 4
Tues.	27	m 3 42	23 5	10 21 a	20 4
		4 24 a	25 7	m 9 12	19 4
Wed.	28	4 46	23 1	11 32 a	20 3
		5 11	25 3	m 10 13	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
22.	(Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8 m.
23.	(Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
24.	(Sat.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
25.	(Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
26.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 9 m.
27.	(Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
28.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20. 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7·3 m. P. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 22nd May 1913 was 29·977 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 21.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £68¾ Copper Braziers £82½; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freights.—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—Germ[illegible] granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double Bags) [illegible]ly, August; dull, only small biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-5¼ sellers May; easier nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-1 sellers; May; 9-6 sellers; October, December. Fair biz. at the decline. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-7½ sellers; June, August; again slightly easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal; nothing doing. Javas :—Practically nothing doing and no change in prices.

Seeds.—Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore. 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 50½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52½; April, May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown. 416 lbs. ex-ship 46¾; May, June; Hamburg; sellers canal, firm. Linseed Bombay. 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½, June, July; Amsterdam; done canal, firm. Linseed, Calcutta, 44½; April, June; London, done and buyers. Linseed. Argentine (La Plata) 43½, June, July; Antwerp; done. Bombay Cottonseed 6-13; May, June; Hull; nearest value; steady.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; May, June; London; sellers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜; May, June; London; sellers canal. Quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½; May, June; value easier.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F. E. 62 lbs. 36½; May, June; sellers. quiet but steady.

Australian.—South Australian 38; May; sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 35; Mutton Tallow 39-9; General one of Tallow Auction, firm.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

Consols 2½ per cent. ..	75
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25'22
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	85¾
Berlin Cheques on Loudon ..	20'44½
Bar Silver Spot ..	27'15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	28⅛
Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. ..	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 ⅜
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about..	£175,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans ..	3 1/8
Interest 7 day market loans ..	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained in a sea-saw state to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-5, gradually declined to Rs. 96-3, but closed firm at Rs. 96-4 for 30th May delivery. The rate for the next delivery remained at annas two higher.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-4 in lots.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day, though a dullness was noticeable, and a break was put to the upward tendency of the Market by bear operators.

David were placed at prices varying from Rs. 505 to 512½. The Market closed at Rs. 508-12 for June delivery.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 526¼ but closed at Rs. 518-12.

Standard stood firm at Rs. 1,330 for June and Rs. 1,342-8 for July. China advanced to Rs. 770, but at the close declined and stood at Rs. 755 for June.

Petit stood at Rs. 3,210 for June.

Ahmedabad advance moved upto Rs. 870 for June.

New Great Eastern declined to Rs. 242-8.

Finlay remained firm at Rs. 365.

Bombay Burma were quoted at Rs. 635.

Sind Light Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 140 x.d. and Rs. 141 x.d.

Bombay Cotton Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 8 in lots.

Bombay Electric Tram. Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 194-8.

The prolonged steadiness of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Shares witnessed a sudden drop to-day and these shares were placed in lots at varying rates. Deferred declined to Rs. 219, and ordinary to Rs. 99-4 for June.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, May 21.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50.00,000, Rs. 4,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 5,50,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to Madras. Total Rs. 11,00,000. Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1-32 Tenders on Bombay at ½ ⅛ (Min. Rate) Received 8 per cent. above that rate in full. Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Rs. 8,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 32,70,000 were allotted to Bombay, Rs. 8,30,000 were allotted to Madras. Total Rs. 49,00,000. Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1-16 Tenders on Bombay at ½ ⅛ (Min. Rate.) Received 8 per cent. above that rate in full. Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·05. Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 60,50,000. Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000.

Bills on Madras	Rs. 30.000 @ ½ 1/16
Transfers on Bombay ..	Rs. 13,00, 000 @ ½ 3/32

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The exchange market continues firm and concessions are difficult to obtain 1s. 4 7-16d. credits being only available to 31st July. The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m.: Government Paper at Rs. 96-5-0 and Rs. 96-6-0 and small at Rs. 96-9-0 and Rs. 96-10-0.

The Share Market is still engrossed by coal shares for which there is daily good enquiry with a tendency to higher rates. Other sections of the market are quite neglected.

Uncertainty characterised the tone of the coal market and new business as a result was confined within rather narrow limits. In other respects market conditions were much about the same as obtained last week, first class Jherria being conspicuous only by its absence, while for second class Rs. 3 per ton was the lowest figure which sellers would mention.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ,,
Total Day's Imports	5,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier, dull.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet, steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Demand improving.	
Mid. Americans	6·72 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·63 / Oct. 11·06
New York Official noon call.	July 11·65 / Oct. 11·09
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·10 / Oct. 11·18

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·45	6·47
J. J.	6·42	6·44
J. A.	6·39	6·41
A. S.	6·28	6·31
S. O.	6·13	6·15
O. N.	6·05	6·08
N. D.	6·03	6·05
D. J.	6·02	6·04
J. F.	6·02	6·04
M. A.	6·04	6·06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	10,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6·47	6·49
J. J.	6·44	6·46
J. A.	6·41	6·42
A. S.	6·31	6·32
S. O.	6·15	6·17
O. N.	6·08	6·10
N. D.	6·05	6·07
D. J.	6·04	6·05
J. F.	6·04	6·06

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,600
Futures at New York, July, 11'66. Previous closing price 11'60.	
Futures at New York, October, 11'09. Previous closing price 11'02.	
Advanced on favourable cables and on limited offerings.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12'00. Previous price 12'00.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16. Previous price 12 5/16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans, July, 12'15.* Previous price 12'08.	
Futures at New Orleans, Oct, 11'21.* Previous price 11'14.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¾	
Demand Bills 4'86½.	
Silver Commercial Bars 60¾.	

* Received mutilated.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 22.

The local cotton market for Spot cotton was neglected entirely by local mills as well as by exporters for Europe. Shippers for Japan were buying some choice lots of Broach description. There was a speculative inquiry for Fine M. G. Khamgaom Akola for July delivery at Rs. 266 but sellers were scarce.

One of our New York friends wires as under :—"Market affected favourably in consequence of disappointment of short operators."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	238	232	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine ..	248	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	240	233	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	238	231	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	252	242	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	284	276	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	276	268	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	272	264	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	263	255	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	286	281	275	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	254	244	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	296	May 25 1913
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	277	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	284	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	287	..
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	289	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67½
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8 %	73
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.		18
Punjab National Bk. ..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld £4	New	8 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	160⅞

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	870
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	730
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	280
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,145
Chi na ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	755
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,462½
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	113¾
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	281¼
David ..	May-Nov.	20	508¾
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485 XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	523¾
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,545
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	147½
Jeevraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	77c
Lakshmi Cotton ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec	75	1,460
Medras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,225
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	242½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	148 X D
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810 X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,330
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	287¼
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,705
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,445
Union Mill " ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {C. ..	..	Nil.	450
Vishnu Cotton {P. ..	..	Nil.	625
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	592½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137½
Junna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	76	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	880
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	30
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	637½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. {P. / O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. {O. / P.	Mar.-Sep. / Sep.-Oct.	30 /

AERTEX

CELLULAR

CLOTHING.

FOR

HEALTH——COMFORT——ECONOMY.

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6	for	Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS	6	,,	Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit			Rs. 5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK, QUOTING *this paper.*

Asquith & Lord Ltd.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday	With Profits Rs. A
30	31-10
35	34-2
30	37-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample Tins of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, "Nestle" Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 3 anna stamp only.) Application to

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

258

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MCCALL—On the 14th May, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Frank W. McCall, P.W.D., of a son.

BARNETT—On the 14th May, at Sherringham, Norfolk, the wife of W. G. Barnett, of a son.

BAPTY—At Kalingapatam, 6th May, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Bapty, a daughter.

BARHAM—May 20th, the wife of the Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, of a son.

LINDSAY-WHITE—May 5th, at the Hatton Nursing Home, the wife of R. W. Lindsay-White, of Angroowella, Rangalla, of twins (boys).

DEATH.

JENKINS—On the 4th May, at 12, Brooking-street, Rangoon, William Reed Jenkins, Assistant Manager of Messrs. Mason's. Aged 34 years.

MARRIAGE.

DICKSON—BENSON—At Christ Church, Chittagong, 7th May, by the Rev. H. T. Millett, Captain Egbert Dickson, 74th Punjabis, third son of the late Sir John Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., and Lady Dickson, and Ida Mary Benson, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Benson, Balham, London.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-Day.

Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Cooperage, 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Inaugural Ceremony of the Old Lawrencian Association, 4, Waudby Road, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

Saturday, May 24.

Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Cooperage, 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Departure of the English Mail.

Concert, Gloria Church Compound, Byculla, 9-30 p.m.

Empire Day.

Tuesday, May 27.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Short Causes and other urgent work.

Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, May 28.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Thursday, May 29.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Urgent Criminal work.

Friday, May 30.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m., at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 23rd 1913.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN "SQUEEZE OUT."

The South African Immigration Bill may truthfully be described as the South African Indian "Squeeze Out Bill." It is a draconian measure, and the more one becomes acquainted with its provisions, the more it repels. The only redeeming feature of the measure is the reservation made in favour of those who have been domiciled in the country, by taking them out of the category of prohibited immigrants. But even this concession is whittled away by the provision which empowers the immigration officer to declare the wife of a domiciled person a prohibited immigrant, if the officer is not satisfied that the woman is his lawful wife, and that she is not a prostitute or a procurer, and has not been convicted of any of the offences specified and is not an idiot or mentally deficient. A child of a domiciled person under the age of sixteen is also liable to exemption, provided he does not fall under any of the disqualifying clauses referred to above. Presumably, in the case of the wife and child, the decision of the immigration officer is final and no appeal to the courts would lie. The effect of these unhappy provisions can only be to make the life of the "domiciled" well nigh intolerable. The intention of the framers of the Bill doubtless is to recognise the right of the domiciled to live peacefully within the Union, or rather the particular province of the Union in which he has acquired his rights of domicile; but we apprehend that the effect of the provisions as to the wife and child of a domiciled person will be greatly prejudicial and render his "rights" perfectly illusory. The domiciled can be squeezed out if the immigration officer declares that he is not satisfied that there has been a valid marriage. That declaration will suffice to break up the domiciled person's home, separate wife from husband and child from father. In practice, the domiciled immigrant would prefer to be declared prohibited, and to be exiled with wife and child. The Bill as it stands does not apparently recognise polygamous unions, and makes no allowance for a domiciled person having more than one child under sixteen years of age. Also, the question whether a son or daughter of a domiciled person, above the age of sixteen, is liable to be declared a prohibited immigrant and deported forthwith is involved in some obscurity.

What, then, are the precious "rights" secured to domiciled Indians under the Bill? Nothing worth speaking of. An Indian may be lawfully resident in one province and not in another. His wife may be separated from him on the ground that, in the opinion of the immigration officer, there has been no valid marriage. The declaration as to the status of the alleged wife would perforce affect the child of the marriage; and both are liable to be instantly separated from the husband and father. Indeed, the framers of the Bill betray great anxiety that a distinction should be drawn between the domiciled person and his family. Thus, one of the clauses of the Bill provides that any person who is duly accredited to the Union by His Majesty's Government or the Government of any foreign state or the wife, family, staff or servants of any such person may not be declared prohibited immigrants. But no such provision is made for the wife, family, staff or servants of any person born within the Union or domiciled in any province of the Union. The obvious inference from this is that the principle of the "squeeze out" is to be sternly applied. Even if marriage is satisfactorily proved, the wife of a domiciled person is liable to be removed under one or another of the disqualifying clauses. What is the use of conceding rights of domicile to persons who cannot keep their family or servants with them? So far we have only made a cursory examination of the provisions as to the rights of the domiciled. The provisions relating to new immigration are of the most drastic character and are obviously inspired by the single idea of completely shutting Indians out of the Union. Simultaneously, the principle of the "squeeze out" is to be strictly applied in the case of the domiciled, whose nominal rights, however, are recognised.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

We have had the advantage of perusing a pamphlet privately published at Agra in September last and dealing with certain methods of the Indian railway administrations in the matter of reporting and generally dealing with railway accidents. The writer of the pamphlet deals with reported, authentic facts, and the conclusions at which he arrives are so startling that we think an enquiry is urgently called for with a view to the elucidation of the mystery attending the official reporting of and the whole method of "managing" Indian railway accidents. The opening statement of the writer of the pamphlet at once challenges attention: "It has long been widely known," he says "that when serious accidents happen on Indian railways, reports of an altogether misleading kind are accepted about casualties among third-class passengers; and that the English public and the Government are unaware of the real extent of the casualties and of the transactions carried out in order to smooth matters over and make appearances agree with reports." The writer cites innumerable instances in which the official reports were manifestly misleading. The first case he cites—a very typical case—is that of the Ajmere-Madar collision, which occurred in January, 1892, and in which an up-mail train, at full speed, collided with a down-goods train also at full speed. The collision occurred at 3 a.m. in the morning. The mail train carried the usual complement of third-class passengers—a full crowd. The two trains met at a curve in the dark, and it is officially admitted that "considerable damage was done to rolling stock." And yet the suprising fact was also officially reported, and accepted by higher authority, that only two passengers were slightly injured and five railway servants killed and two seriously injured! The writer of the pamphlet asserts that eye-witnesses saw quite a different state of things and still remember "with horror the slaughter of numerous unfortunate victims." He adds some gruesome details, and, among others, that a mass of bodies was secretly and hastily buried before daylight. At any rate, it must be apparent to anybody to whom anything can be apparent, that a mail train with its front carriages crowded and meeting at full speed another running train cannot possibly have done so with the result officially attributed to the collision—"two passengers killed"! There must clearly have been an appallingly heavy death-roll. "Even in the country of single rail tracks, "says the writer of the pamphlet," the terrible splintering, mangling shock of a face to face collision is hardly realised. Few of those who have felt it live to tell of it. Railwaymen dare not talk of it."

The question is, how the misleading official report came to be published. It is the same in the case of every terrible accident that has since been reported. The Ghaziabad collision of May 6, 1908, is another typical case. Here two crowded passenger trains met in collision at full speed. Fire broke out and burnt the wreck, with many victims. The two trains were exceptionally full. Three Hindu wedding companies were travelling by the two trains, with much coin and gold jewellery. There must have been over a thousand passengers in each of the trains. Villagers and gang coolies appear to have done extensive looting before a relief party came, and it took nearly two hours for the relief party to come. Meanwhile, two of the European passengers, who were among the saved, a guard and a few Indians were doing what they could in the way of rescue work. About an hour after the smash, a fire occurred in one of the engines, which was suppressed. This was before the relief party arrived. Then there arose another conflagration, in which one hundred of the injured persons perised. Before the heat subsided, some one hundred bodies from outside the fire were removed in carts. Twelve died in hospital within a week. The result then was that at least 212 persons perished. Railwaymen who cleared the wreck have asserted that the remains found were considerably over 400. In the face of these facts, the official account stated that only 72 were killed! Some obscurity appears to have been imported into the account of the fire in the wreck. According to the original official version, a conflagration broke out immediately after the crash, but the testimony of railwaymen on the spot, and of independent witnesses (including that of a Tahsildar) show that the conflagration occurred after the arrival of the relief party. The point is of some interest as showing how carelessly official reports of railway accidents and surrounding circumstances are reported. What is certain and beyond possibility of contradiction is that five carts, containing twenty bodies each, were employed by the Tahsildar to carry away the dead. That makes one hundred dead at least whereas the official account states that only 72 persons were killed! A hundred more perished in the burning wreckage, as an official communique from Simla stated. And there were twelve died in hopital. That makes 212, as against 72, which is the officially certified death roll!

The surprising fact is that, although a District Traffic Superintendent was on the scene of the accident at 2 p.m. the same afternoon, and must have seen and heard sufficient to apprise him of the real nature of the calamity, an official railway communique was sent out from Lucknow on the following day to the following effect: "Lucknow, May 7: Ten corpses have been recovered, and it is feared more are under the debris....." "(Later) Further particulars show..... that thirteen bodies have been recovered by the police, and 49 injured sent to Ghaziabad hospital, of whom two have died and 14 cases are serious." The writer of the pamphlet commenting upon this jejune version says it can neither be a blunder nor a joke. "What then was it? Is it any wonder that no credence is given to official reports of railway accidents?"

THE CHINA LOAN SUCCESS.

Lord Cromer to the contrary notwithstanding, the Chinaman's word is as good as his bond, and here are five great foreign nations only too eager to lend the Chinaman an enormous sum of money and to take on trust both his honesty and ability to fulfil his obligations. The Kuo-ming-tang party,—that is the party of the South or the anti-Yuan-Shi-Kai party—may possibly still prevail: there are quite a crop of petty issues which divide the parties, and there is the eternal jealousy between North and South to reckon with. But for the time being Yuan-Shi-Kai has scored a distinct victory over his enemies, which bids fair to secure his ultimate triumph in the contest for the Presidentship. The "Standard's" appreciation of Yuan's administrative capabilities is by no means above the mark. Prancing pro-consuls, contemplating with smug satisfaction the consolidation attained by old constitutions, may discover defects of national character among eastern peoples still struggling to be free and helpless to evolve stable states. England did its rounding off far back in the past, and the struggle involved has faded from the national memory. No student of European States, even at the present day, can help dwelling upon the extreme rawness of political things. A recent writer expresses a truth which pro-consuls eager to cast the political horoscope of eastern states might usefully ponder over. A person born in 1837—the first year of Queen Victoria's reign—and living to-day has lived through kaleidoscopic variations in the political geography and history of Europe.

"A man no older than Mr. Asquith, is yet older than the German Empire; he is older than the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in its present form; than the republic of France, and the republic of Portugal; than the Kingdoms of Italy, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Norway. A veteran like Lord Strathcona was born before the Kingdom of Greece and the Kingdom of Belgium; before the "Congress Kingdom" of Poland had been extinguished and the Republic of Cracow suppressed, and of course, long before the Bourbons had been expelled from Naples and the Austrians from Venice. Great Britain, alone among the countries of Europe, retains both the geographical limits and the political system of eighty-five years ago. France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Denmark, Roumania, the Balkan States, have lost territory or gained it. Spain has passed from monarchy to republic and from republic to monarchy; Portugal from monarchy to republic; Sweden has been sundered from Norway, and Holland from Belgium; the Papacy has been deprived of the last vestige of its temporal sovereignty. There is no parallel for a succession of changes so rapid and so sweeping in ancient or modern history since the Near East and the Middle East were broken to pieces by the conquest of Alexander the Great, unless it be in the general, but transient, upheavals and reconstructions of the Napoleonic era."

What are Eastern things—the things of the Young Turk, or Young Persians or Young Chinese—compared with the stress and struggle implied in these vast changes! Grant that eastern peoples cannot work with the mechanical precision of a regulated machine towards the goal they are striving to reach: but is that any reason why we should withhold our sympathy from them or assure them in advance that they are not destined to evolve stable politics, on account of some defect in their character?

TRIUMPH OF MARCONI.

Marconi has latterly been associated with shares, and Ministers' gambles in shares. While the Marconi Select Committee is still sitting and verifying "rumours" and contributing to the gaiety of nations, a Committee of quite different calibre has been investigating the merits of the Marconi system of long-distance wireless telegraphy, with results entirely creditable to that system. The most capable and independent experts were engaged in the investigation. All the competing wireless systems—Marconi, Telifunken, Poulsen, Goldschmidt and Galletti "demonstrated" before the Committee, with the result that it is declared that for the purposes of the Imperial chain no other system than Marconi's is suitable. The distance to be covered is some two thousand miles and all except Marconi's were only able to demonstrate over a distance of some thousand miles. Marconi's system has been found to be fully capable of covering this distance and to transmit 60 words a minute. The Committee recommend that, in view of the rapid development of invention the Post Office should reserve to itself the right to substitute any new invention or apparatus which may be found to be better than the existing ones. In point of fact, that right is expressly reserved in the existing contract. The Committee's findings on the worth of Marconi's system have an important bearing on the subject matter of the inquiry by the Parliamentary Select Committee, for the agitation which resulted in the appointment of that Committee, was ostensibly started on the basis that Ministers acted in a "corrupt" manner in selecting Marconi's system in preference to other competing systems,—the suggestion being that the latter were as efficient. This is precisely the reverse of the Committee's findings. Whatever one may think of Ministers' "gamble" in Marconis, there is no shadow of justification for the allegations against the efficiency of Marconi's system.

THE ARMOURED MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. Schneider and Co., of Havre, have placed on the market an armoured motor lorry, in which provision is made for firing in either a standing or kneeling position, and also for rear fighting. At the rear of the car, arrangements are made for locating an ammunition box affording storage for about three tons of ammunition. The armouring is said to be perfect against the fire of Lebel rifles at a range of 165 yards. The armoured motor car has come, but will it stay? And can it ever take the place of cavalry in an army? The lessons of the Russo-Japanese and the Balkan wars are decisive on the subject of the importance of cavalry. After the Russo-Japanese war, Major-General Akiyama expressed the opinion that "one of the most important lessons of the war is that a proper proportion of thoroughly efficient and properly trained cavalry is as essential to success as the gun and other parts of the whole machinery of the army. No cheap or hastily improvised substitute can take its place." Similarly, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who was at Lulu Burgas, says that if the Bulgarians had only had more cavalry they could have walked through the lines of Chtaldja, without firing a shot. It is cava'ry that secures the complete fruits of victory, by resolutely charging a beaten, demoralised force. It has been contended that motor cycles and other motor vehicles can take the place of and prove a cheap substitute for cavalry; that may be so in certain circumstances and under favourable conditions, but, as Imhoff Pasha says, "we could not imagine a Sedan brought about as a result of a resolute charge at dusk by a corps of motor cyclists."

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a farewell dinner party to Sir Louis Dane on Tuesday night. There was a dance at Viceregal Lodge afterwards.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council vice Sir H. E. E. Procter, resigned.

In reference to our paragraph in this column yesterday regarding the rejection of Mr. Tilak's petition for release by the King-Emperor, it may be mentioned in case of misapprehension that, of course, in a matter of this kind, His Majesty acts only on the advice of his Ministers, and that in this instance it is really the Secretary of State for India who has rejected the petition.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to confer the title of Sirdar of the first class of the Deccan on Mr. P. H. Dastur, lately Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, as a personal distinction.

Yesterday's enquiries show that both Capt. Betts and his assailant are progressing favourably.

The blowing up of the Messageries boat "Senegal" at Smyrna is a reminder of the risks attendant upon the too reckless manner in which the practice of mining harbours is sometimes carried out. Turkey was known to have mined Smyrna harbour as a protection against Greek warships. But apparently one of the mines got loose, as they have a habit of doing, with the disastrous result reported to-day. How many more of these derelict mines there may be cannot be conjectured, but the mishap to the "Senegal" calls attention to the matter and the need for adequate precautions being taken to prevent such mishaps to peaceful neutrals. The "Senegal" was a vessel of 3,625 gross tonage, and was on the Marseilles-Beirut, via Constantinople, run. There is grave reason to fear that there has been an enormous loss of life, both of passengers and the crew of the ill-fated vessel.

The mining of the Gulf (and more especially the harbour) of Symrna was a needless precaution. It is true that the continued presence of Greek torpedo destroyers was a source of some anxiety to the Turkish authorities. The Turkish cruiser "Muni Zafer", which was in the harbour all the time, placed hors de combat by reason of the fact that she had no guns, dared not venture into the open. Then a surprising thing happened, which may be given in the words of a local correspondent. "It transpires, however, that that very neutral Power, Austria-Hungary had come to the rescue, and an Austrian ship with some new guns as cargo arrived last week and transferred them to the "Muni Zafer." Commodore Hikmet Bey, an officer of outstanding ability, was not long in fixing the guns and in taking the ship out, with the result that the Greek destroyers soon disappeared. There is no doubt that, if the Turkish warships had been properly supplied with good ammunition, the Greek Fleet would not have had such an easy time; but it is commonly known that the Turkish torpedo boats had very few torpedoes and that the ammunition on the big ships was defective."

The Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, which has its headquarters in Bombay, issues an appeal for contributions towards its maintenance and building funds which it is to be hoped will find a ready response from the middle classes in the country. The Society has to manage about forty institutions in thirteen different places, and the want of missionaries is greatly felt. In order to make provision for the voluntary workers, at least Rs. 25,000 is urgently required. The Society further contemplates having its own buildings in Bombay and Poona, and for this purpose at least Rs. 60,000 is required.

Some details of the work of the Society in Bombay will be of interest. It is pleasing to learn that the annual grant of Rs. 6,000 to be continued for three years by the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's estate has enabled the Society to start a separate Technical School at Parel and to increase the number of boarders at the Hostel from 17 to 40. The Ram Mohan Rai Day and Night Schools are also among the additions of last year due to a donation from a Gujrathi gentleman and supply an urgent need felt long by children of the Gujrathi Bhangis at the Mahalaxmi Kacharapatti. The local Secretary, Mr. V. S. Shinde, submits an exhaustive and ably written report of his work which is commended to the attention of the public.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Thursday there were thirty-one attacks and twenty-six deaths from plague out of a total mortality in the city of 116. The mortality for the same period of last year was 98 and that for the year preceding 105. Four attacks were reported from Sion, three each from Kumbharwada and Tarwadi, two each from Dongri Khara Talao, Kamatipura, Byculla and Worli and one each from Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Market, Fanaswadi, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Mazagaon, 2nd Nagpada, Tardeo, Sewri and Mahim. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. Out of 1,330 rats caught, 43 were found to be plague infected. Seven of these were found in Dongri and seven in Chukla.

The annual report of the administration of the funds and properties of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds on the Queen's Road and Walkeshwar for the year ending 31st, December, 1912, shows that the dead bodies of 5,905 Maratha Hindus and 1,087 Gujarati Hindus were cremated during the year. The balance of funds on 31st December, 1912, was Rs. 1,24,203-2-3, of which all but Rs. 111-15-4 was invested. The most notable feature of the year's working was the acceptance by Government of the recommendation of the Improvement Trust that the former should be responsible for repairs and maintenance of the flight of steps in the Burning and Burial Board's Kennedy Sea Face wall. The Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, has already submitted an estimate for putting the steps in a proper state of repair.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge honoured Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson with their company at dinner at Peterhof on Wednesday. The following guests had the honour of being present Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Mr. and Mrs. Brunyate, Mrs. Hepper and the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

KING GEORGE IN BERLIN.

GERMANY'S GREAT WELCOME.

ZEPPELIN FOLLOWS ROYAL TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 21.

Lehrter Station, at which the King and Queen arrived, was decorated profusely with German and British flags.

A Guard of Honour was furnished by the 1st Foot Guards with band, wearing pictureque mitred caps dating from the eighteenth century.

The Crown Prince wore the uniform of the British 11th Hussars, and the Emperor that of the British 1st Dragoon Guards, both with the ribbon of the Garter.

King George wore the uniform of the German 1st Dragoon Guards, with the ribbon of the Black Eagle. The bride and bridegroom were also at the station.

The Guards who lined the crowded thoroughfares beat a tattoo and presented arms and gave a triple cheer as the procession passed, while a battery of artillery fired a salute.

The Zeppelin airship Hansa, which followed the Royal train from Rethenow, sailed after their Majesties along the Unter den Linden.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

BERLIN, May 22.

Press comment on the visit of the King and Queen is sparing.

The "Lokalanzeiger" enlarges on the relaxation of the strain in Anglo-German relations, and hopes that the visit will prevent a relapse to a bitter antagonism.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that King George and Queen Mary met with a reception which was the reverse of cool and reserved.

GUARDING THE TSAR.

BERLIN, May 22.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of the Tsar. The whole length of line from the frontier is being watched by soldiers. Roads and paths leading to the railway are closely guarded by gendarmes. who are making the strictest enquiries about any strangers found in the neighbouring villages. A huge staff of Russian secret police will accompany the Tsar.

THE TSAR'S ARRIVAL.

BERLIN, May 22.

The Tsar arrived here this morning.

The Emperor, King George and the German Crown Prince extended his Majesty a cordial welcome at the station. The same high personages were present as on the arrival of King George and Queen Marry, but the German Empress and Queen Mary and their Empress and Queen Mary and their suites were absent owing to the fact that the Tsaritsa is not accompanying the Tsar.

The public were rigorously excluded from the station, which, it was noticeable, was not so profusely decorated as yesterday. The proceedings also were more hurried and less brilliant.

The Royal personages later drove in a procession to the Palace.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who it was first thought would not attend the wedding owing to the long-standing feud with Prussia, arrived in Berlin this morning and were met by the German Emperor and Empress and the Royal Princes and Princesses. They drove to the Castle with a military escort.

PARDONED BRITISH "SPIES."

HO THEY SPENT THEIR TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Captain Trench and Mr. Stewart escaped the reporters by joining the Flushing train at Charlottenburg. Both looked fit.

Although they had been fellow prisoners for sixteen months they had not been allowed to converse until they met in the prison courtyard yesterday.

Captain Trench spent most of his time in reading, making woollen rugs and breeding canaries. Mr. Stewart bred poultry, and his luggage included several crates of hens.

BERLIN, May 22.

Lieutenant Brandon has been released from the fortress at Koenigstein and has taken train for Austria, en route to England.

SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

SOCIALIST'S DRASTIC PROPOSAL.

THE EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 21.

There was a stormy scene in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, when a Socialist moved that the Garde du Corps and other crack regiments be suppressed.

The Minister of War opposed the motion, which encroached on the Emperor's prerogative as the Commander-in-Chief. The motion was rejected.

A resolution of the National Liberals demanding the curtailment of a preponderance of the nobility among the officers' corps was adopted.

RUSH FOR CHINESE LOAN.

REMINISCENT OF "BOOMS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22

The rush for the Chinese loan issue in England is reminiscent of boom periods and contrasts greatly with the recent dulness of financial business.

Though the final country subscriptions have still not been received, it is estimated that the issue has already been covered twelve times over. Nevertheless, the price has remained at one premium.

"TIMES" ON "UNDIGNIFIED LOAN-SCRAMBLING."

The "Times" in an article on the Chinese loan to-day says: "We still dislike the financial monopoly which the Powers have imposed on China, but for the present we dislike far more the only alternative, viz., undignified loan-scrambling. Sir Edward Grey has intimated that after the present loan he will reconsider the whole question. The policy now inaugurated can only be successful if the five Powers recognize that they cannot yet part company. China's needs are not yet fully met, and not until further help on the same basis has been given to China, will it be possible to consider other expedients for meeting her future financial requirements."

STEAMER BLOWN UP BY MINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

It is reported that the Messageries Maritimes liner Senegal has been blown up by a mine while leaving Smyrna. No details are yet to hand.

LATER.

The Senegal was bound for Constantinople. The vessel took sixty passengers from Marseilles. Her crew numbers sixty.

It is now reported that the "Senegal" is holed in her bows and has been beached. Three sailors and a Turkish girl were drowned and two persons injured.

MEXICAN LOAN.

BRITISH INTERESTS TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Mexican Congress has sanctioned the general terms of a contract with French bankers for a loan of twenty millions sterling at 6 per cent. to be issued at 90. The loan will run for ten years and will be guaranteed on 38 per cent. of the Customs. It is understood that British interests will participate.

Members charged the Minister of Finance with failing to take better offers. The Minister defended his action on grounds of urgency.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

LONDON PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21

The Indian Public Services Commission will meet on June 3rd to arrange their London programme. The evidence taken here will relate chiefly to educational and other tests, age limits, and the probation of public servants for India recruited here.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The first Australian submarine was launched at Vickers' yard at Barrow to-day. The second is almost complete.

CANADA'S NAVAL BILL.

PASSES FIRST READING IN THE SENATE.

LIBERALS RESOLVE TO DEFEAT THE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 22.

The Naval Bill has passed the first reading in the Senate. According to the Liberal newspapers, the caucus of Liberal Senators has resolved to defeat the Bill.

ANARCTIC TRAGEDY.

COMMANDER EVANS' STORY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 22.

Members of the Royal Geographical Society with their friends filled the Albert Hall last night, when Commander Evans, accompanied by the survivors, told the story of the Scott expedition. He said little that was new, but the intimate personal touches were profoundly interesting.

The distinguished audience included Lady Scott.

Lord Curzon, who presided, previously held a reception at Hyde Park Hotel.

THE SCOTT FUND.

CANADA'S GRANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 22.

The Supplementary Estimates include a grant of £3,000 for the Scott South Pole Fund, and a grant of £1,000 for the building fund of the Royal Geographical Society.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SITTINGS AT INDIA OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Currency Commission will hold its first sittings at the India Office on the 27th and 29th instant. The Commission will afterwards hold two sittings weekly.

RIFLE CHALLENGE CUP.

EMPIRE DAY ENTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The list of entries for the Empire Day Rifle Challenge Cup is complete and numbers 134.

MUTINOUS FRENCH SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, May 22.

A number of artillery-men attempted to hold a demonstration against their Three Years' Service Bill, but were dispersed.

THE MONTREAL LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The underwriters of the New Montreal 4½ per cent loan of £1,430,000 are saddled with 66 per cent. The loan is quoted at three-quarters discount.

OUTER MONGOLIA.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" admits that the agreement which it announced had been concluded between China and Russia regarding Outer Mongolia has not yet been signed. The paper says China is constantly raising fresh difficulties.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

COST OF CABLE RENEWALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

At a meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, to-day, it was estimated that the cost of cable renewals and strengthening of cable capacity east of Suez by laying new cables would be a million sterling.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 22.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Douglas, the distinguished Chinese scholar.

PEACE TREATY.

SERVIA'S MODIFICATIONS.

STATUS OF DELEGATES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 21.

The Servian Delegate, on behalf of the Balkan Allies, communicated this evening to Sir Edward Grey the proposed modifications in the draft peace treaty. The Allies feel that the modifications ought not to encounter any objection, and they are prepared to sign the preliminary treaty if the modifications are accepted.

The Allies ask that their delegates at the financial conference in Paris shall have the same status as the representatives of the Powers, and they suggest that all treaties in force before the war shall remain in operation after peace is signed until superseded by agreements forming part of a final, comprehensive treaty.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCESSIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The German Press discusses the possibility of compensations in Central Africa for German retirement from Mesopotamia. It is suggested that England should abandon the Cape to Cairo plan and give Germany a free hand to rganise a Central African community so as to exercise an economic predominance therein. Germany would be left to make her own arrangements with Belgium, Congo and Portugal.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" protests that Germany received Alexandretta as a concession in return for the surrender of the sections beyond Baghdad and is unentitled to more.

Herr Gwinner, President of the Baghdad Railway, interviewed by the "Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent, suggested that facilities might be offered to German shipping at the Gulf ports.

A SHOEMAKER'S HEROIC DEATH.

GOVERNMENT HELP HIS FAMILY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 22.

On the night of December 16th a dacoity was committed in the house of one Sham Das, a Khatri of village Mehlu, in the Attock district, in which his son also was killed. The dacoits were armed with rifles and pistols and warned the people against coming near. Notwithstanding these threats Data, son of Musa, a shoemaker, a neighbour, climbed on to the roof of the house, and calling upon the villagers to help attempted to seize the dacoits. He was shot dead. He leaves a widow two daughters, and a son, named Muhammad Jofail.

The family is in straitened circumstances. Arrangements have been made for the payment of Rs. 375 to the family. Some suitable ceremonial occasion will be taken to present the money.

SIR LOUIS DANE AND SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 22.

The Municipal Committee waited upon Sir Louis Dane, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab this morning.

All the members except Mr. Clarke were present. Mr. Connolly as President spoke of the Committee's indebtedness to His Honour and dwelt upon the great interest which Sir Louis always evinced for the welfare of Simla.

His Honour made a brief speech in the course of which he dwelt upon the future of Simla which is growing into an important commercial centre. He then touched upon the improvement scheme and outlined the future needs of the station.

His Honour in conclusion thanked the commissioners and bade them goodbye.

ARMY OFFICER'S UNIFORM.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 22.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the adoption by British officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service, of the stand up collar pattern frock serge universal described in dress regulations for the army, 1911, paragraph 28, with the following modifications: (1) It will be of serge of the colour authorised for the present serge frock in those units wearing other than blue. (2) Coloured collars and cuffs piping, etc., will be retained in those units and corps to which these distinctions are at present authorised. (3). Existing patterns may be retained until worn out when officers should provide themselves with the authorised pattern.

The funeral of late General Fischer, R.E., last evening at Oosoor Road cemetery was largely attended by all the Royal Engineer officers and others and the service was performed by the Rev. Father Tabard, Chaplain of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GRAVE FINDING.

The following is the report made by Major Muter, Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, who presided over the joint enquiry into the Boregaon Railway Disaster.

The evidence is very conflicting and a lot of it absolutely untrustworthy; but after very carefully weighing the different statements I believe that what happened on the morning of April 30th, was much as follows:—

The assistant-stationmaster at Boregaon was duly offered 322 up goods which he accepted and he acknowledged the "destruction danger" signal at 3-50. Some 15 minutes later he got the "train entering station" signal which he acknowledged and entered in his train register. I am also of opinion, from my examination of the train register, that he entered some figures in the "train arrival" column, such as 4-30. Then it struck him, I think, that 3-50 up-passenger was due to leave Katepurna at 4-31 (She was running late it is true, but he could not tell how much time she had made up).

He got afraid he might delay it, so he went to the telephone and enquired from Katepurna whether 322 up had actually left, and got the answer "no". In spite of the Katepurna assistant-stationmaster's denial that any conversation took place on the telephone, I am inclined to believe assistant-stationmaster Boregaon's statement that some such conversation did take place. When assistant-stationmaster Boregaon got the reply "no", he assumed that Katepurna was going to keep 322 up-goods at his station, in order that 356 up might go ahead, and he did not therefore send the station staff to the points or lower the signals for her.

"THEY ALL DOZED."

I fancy they all dozed till 4-35 when Katepurna asked line clear for 356 up. I feel sure that the assistant-stationmaster Boregaon never sent any "train out of section" to Katepurna. I believe, the assistant-stationmaster Katepurna when he got "train entering section" for 356 up from Murtizapur at 4-40 (4-35 Boregaon time), at once offered it to Boregaon, which he had no business to do as he had not received "train out of section" signal from Boregaon (Vide rules for train signalling Part V. paragraph 6) and the handle of his block instrument must have been in the horizontal to the right position. Boregaon got this signal at 43-5 (1e. 4-35 Boregaon Time), and, under the impression that 322 up-goods had been detained at Katepurna, he assumed the cancelling signal had been sent, or more probably not bothering about it, he accepted it. But he had certainly made the entry in the acknowledgment column of his train register of "train entering section" signal for 322 up and most probably, as I have already stated, an entry in train arrival form column. If he let these stand he was liable to be fined when his register was next inspected. So he wrote "cancelled at 4-35 K.T.P." over it, cancelling it roughly. The correction is not very carefully done and must have been made before the accident, I think.

Now Katepurna, had his instrument been in proper order, would not have got his handle back to the vertical position, but he thought 322 up had arrived at Boregaon—it had gone 30 minutes, and the running time is only 22—and that he had missed the "train out of section" signal from Boregaon, or else that Boregaon had not bothered to send it. So he tried his handle, got it back to vertical, and thinking all was correct sent on 356 up in due course. The assistant station master at Boregaon when he got "train entering section" signal for 356 up at 4-50 (4-55 Katepurna time) sent his mucadam to the facing points. He may have gone himself as he should have done, and lowered his signals.

Whoever went to the facing points must have seen the lights of the goods engine, which he would have mistaken for the passenger until he caught sight of the passenger engine light coming over the top of the grade at mile 376. Then, of course, it was too late to do anything.

TO SUM UP.

The accident could not have occurred had the Neale Block Instrument at Katepurna been in proper order. The responsibility for the misadjustment for the lock must be with Inspector Collins who had the locks out on April 25th. I do not blame Abdul Gafur, who actually took the locks out and replaced them, as he was working directly under Inspector Collins. Inspector Collins admits he did not actually try the lock as he should have done after it had been put back. Some responsibility, though in a minor degree must be with Overseer Nicholas, who should have tested the locks after he had worked on the instrument on the 29th. He maintains that he did test the locks. If so, he must have done it very casually.

NEGLECT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The accident would not have occurred had the assistant-stationmasters at Katepurna and Boregaon observed the instructions laid down in Art V of the "Rules for train signalling." Of the two I hold the assistant-stationmaster Katepurna the more to blame.

I disagree with the committee altogether here as he asked for line clear for 356 up, without first getting "train out of section" for 322 up, and he made a false entry of 4-50 in his train register in the column "train out of section received." Assistant-stationmaster, Boregaon, is to blame in accepting a verbal message, as a "cancel last signal," should never have cancelled it without most searching inquiry as to the correctness of the cancelling message. He is also to blame for deliberately falsifying an entry in his train register. I do not [illegible] upon the muccadum and pointsmen at Boregaon in any way to blame.

The accident would most probably have been altogether averted and would most certainly have been greatly minimised had the goods train tail and side lamps been burning properly, and the guard Bejunji taken the proper precautions to protect his train after it had been waiting 10 minutes at Boregaon outer signal, in accordance with the instructions laid down in order No. 9 of the working instructions. There is no doubt in my mind that the guard was asleep in his brake at the time the collision occured. He admits he never got out of his brake at Katepurna although his train was there 16 minutes, and and, having witnessed the destruction danger signal sent to Boregaon, his tale about trimming his lamps whilst waiting at the signal and going with the detonators is pure fiction.

DELIBERATE LYING.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the necessity of witnesses at joint enquiries being put on their oath if required. Take for instance, in this case, the statements of muccadam and pointsmen at Boregaon. They all held to the story that the light engine and brakes arrived at Boregaon before the accident, i.e., before 5 o'clock, that they were all at their station to receive goods train, and that none of them heard the least sound of collision, though it was pointed out to them that the train register showed the arrival time as 5-15 and guard Dowling's evidence substantiated this, they still maintained they were correct. It seems to me that at the more serious accidents, enquiries which are attended by a magistrate, it would be an excellent thing (if the Government Inspector or the President of the Committee considered it advisable) for the Magistrate to put the witnesses on their oath. It would, I think, go some way to stopping deliberate lying such as referred to above though it must be noted that the muccadam and pointsmen were by no means the only culprits in this direction.

FIRES IN RANGOON PORT.

FIRE ASSOCIATION'S ACTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 22.

Recently the Burma Fire Association intimated to the Port Commissioners its intention to enhance the insurance rates in view of the fire which occurred last month in their foreshore godowns which they alleged to be due to the defective hose of 3 Port Trust vessels and to the storage of hazardous and non-hazardous goods in the communicating godowns. The Association has resolved that the rate of insurance on goods stored in all or in any iron godown belonging to the Port Commissioners shall not be less than 12 annas per cent. with effect from 2nd May whether such goods are classed as hazardous or non-hazardous. The adjacent risk is to apply as before and the enhanced rate is to remain in force until such time as the danger of considerable damage by fire in the godowns specified was appreciably lessened.

The Commissioners have now replied in a lengthy communication, in which they invite attention to the fact that in the last 33 years only four fires have occurred on the Port Trust estate, and only two out of these four seem to have affected to any extent the members of the Insurance Association. On these grounds, therefore, they request that the Insurance Association will be so good as to reconsider the recent action and in dealing with the Commissioners' request they suggest that the Association should remember that most of the Port godowns are doubly protected as they are within the reach of both the Commissioners' fire vessels and the municipal fire brigades.

BOMB IN EDINBURGH.

EXPLOSION IN OBSERVATORY.

ATTRIBUTED TO THE MILITANTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 21.

A bomb, attributed to the suffragettes, exploded in the Edinburgh Observatory, to-day, causing considerable damage.

BARISAL MOSLEM'S STRANGE ACTION.

VICTORIAN RELICS TO BE HOUSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A curious case is reported from Barisal. Sometime ago a Mahomedan dealer in shares died suddenly and was interred in the Municipal burial-ground. The next day it was discovered that the grave had been opened and the head, hands and feet of the dead body were severed from the trunk and carried off.

During enquiry one Yusuf Ali, a young Mahomedan, was seen washing some bones. He was arrested and placed on trial before the Magistrate. The accused confessed his guilt, syaing that he committed the deed as the bones were required as a charm for propitiating and deepening his love with a young woman.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

FUTURE OF BELVEDERE.

GRAVE OPENED FOR PROPITIATING LOVE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 22.

It has been decided to place Belvedere, formerly used as the residence the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at the disposal of the Trustees of the Calcutta Victoria Memorial for the housing of the valuable relics of the Victorian era until the completion of the Memorial building on the maidan. The central hall from north to south along the whole building, three splendid halls and fifteen side rooms will be utilised for systematically arranging the collection in accordance with the classification sketched out by the Memorial Trustees long ago. The Memorial building will at least take another seven or eight years to complete. It is understood that the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial will have to pay an occupant's tax of Rs. 500 a month for the use of Belvedere, the Bengal Government continuing to pay the owners' tax.

EUROPEAN CONVICT'S ESCAPE.

JUMP FROM A RUNNING TRAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A story of a European convict's daring escape from a running train has just reached Calcutta. The convict, named Montgomery, was serving a term of imprisonment in the Alipore Central Jail, and was being taken to Lahore to answer further charges made against him there. He left by the Punjab mail on Monday night in charge of a European inspector of police and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the train was near Ghaziabad, he opened the door and jumped out. The train was stopped and the line searched, but the prisoner could not be found, and has not yet been recaptured. How he escaped being killed is a mystery for the train was travelling at the rate of 40 to 45 miles an hour.

POONA RIVER FETE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 22.

A river fete, to conclude a series of aquatic gymkhanas, which have been the feature of Saturday afternoons during the last month, took place at Rosherville last night, and was a highly successful affair. After dinner several members and their friends went on the river in decorated boats. A midstream band of the 33rd Light Infantry on a large decorated raft discoursed sweet music, intervals being filled in by pipers of the 12th Pioneers on the bank opposite from where a display of fire-works was also given. The club grounds and part of the bank opposite, where a large number of people gathered to witness the proceedings, was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns and different coloured lamps and the scene presented, when the moon rose above the threatening clouds, was most attractive.

THEFTS FROM CALCUTTA MUSEUM.

STOLEN ARTICLES CARRIED AWAY IN DHOTI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 22.

In connection with the theft of the crown from the late Queen's writing table in the Indian Museum the four persons who have been arrested were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police this morning and remanded. It transpired in evidence that the stolen articles were carried away concealed in the dhoti of one of the accused, Raghunath Panigery.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY CRISIS.

STRIKE LEGISLATION.

THE CANADIAN ACT.

In reference to the threatened Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway strike it will probably be remembered that on April 28 last the Madras Chamber of Commerce, in the interests of trade made a representation to the Government of India, with a view to legislation, outlining the situation at the time and containing the following statement:—

"The Chamber is concerned solely for the commercial interest of the Railway and the convenience of the general public which must suffer severely from any strike of the kind now threatened on the M. and S. M. Railway. It desires to urge on the Government the desirability of such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to deal with strikes on the Indian Railways, with a view to safeguarding the commercial interests and convenience of the travelling public to ensure that such strikes are not initiated without the concurrence of the majority of railway employees concerned, or without reasonable notice."

The Madras Chamber at the same time approached the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and asked for their views on the subject with a view to possible co-operation. The Bombay Chamber agreed as to the gravity which a strike would entail, as regards commercial enterprise, and, made a sound suggestion in regard to the course which it might be advisable to ask Government to take up should they see their way to enact a law for the control of strikes in India.

BOARD OF SETTLEMENT.

The suggestion was that the form of strike legislation in force in Canada should be tried. In Canada an act is in force whereby, before a strike or lock-out can be proclaimed, the parties concerned must apply to a board for possible settlement. Each party must notify its reasons for striking or proclaiming a lock-out and must say that, unless a board of settlement is appointed, it will take the more drastic form of action. After the notification both sides submit their grievances to a Government official, who calls upon each party to name a representative to sit on the board. These representatives are allowed to choose a chairman. In the case of either side failing to provide a representative a capable person is chosen to take this place by Government.

The board thus constituted has power to compel the production of documents, to subpœna witnesses and to take evidence under oath, but is essentially a conciliatory and mediatory body. If a settlement be effected a report is sent by the board to Government, but, if no successful conclusion is arrived at, the result of the board's deliberations is given to the press, along with a report of the cause of the trouble, in the board's opinion, and what it thinks should be done, in justice, to prevent the strike or lock-out. Thus it will be seen that this method is not one of compulsory arbitration but of compulsory investigation.

SUCCESSFUL MEASURE.

There is no restraint upon what either party in the dispute does after the board had sat, but, by this means, the public knows the merits of the matter and what the best course of action in the situation should be. This Act has been in force in Canada for over five years, and, out of 132 applications for a board thereunder, strikes have been averted in all but fifteen cases. The measure is essentially a commonsense one, as, when the exact merits of a case are made public, the party who has the weak case is not likely to bring about a grave situation without justification.

In their letter to the Madras Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce further suggested that greater powers should be given to the local managements as regards increases of pay in certain railway grades. This would obviate the galling delay caused by submitting matters to the Home Department for decision.

Copies of this letter were sent to the Chairman of the Railway Board and to the Secretary to the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

FATAL MOTOR LORRY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning a Hindu lad named Tukaram Rama, aged about fifteen years, was carrying a basket of coal on his head. While running across Gunpowder Road, he was accidentally knocked down by steam motor lorry No. 37, belonging to the Bombay Gas Company. The off fore wheel crushed him and he died on the spot.

It is stated that the lorry was on its proper side and travelling very slowly and that the lad ran in front and gave the driver no time to pull up. The brakes were applied but the accident could not be averted.

DOCK FATALITY.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Jamalkhan Gulam Hyder, a Mahomedan lad aged about thirteen years.

It appeared that the deceased was working in a hatch of a steamer lying in the Victoria Dock on Wednesday night, when a stack of iron sleepers fell on him and he was killed on the spot.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

May 22.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Captain A. C. D. Thorne, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry is to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, vice Major W. C. Anderson on leave.

Mr. Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, taluka Bhusavl in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming is to do duty as City Magistrate, Karachi, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. H. Marston or pending further orders.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., Supernumerary Assistant, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for nine months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. W. Sloane, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough for six months.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Surat, vice Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., on relief, is to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is allowed privilege leave in combination with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month.

The three months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is commuted into furlough and extended by three months.

Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavale to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Tolaram Gunomal is to continue to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind in the vacancy vice Mr. T. H. Marston granted leave.

Mr. Ebrahim Mahomed, a Master in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Service, is authorised to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Richard Selwyn Rose of the American Marathi Mission.

License to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is granted to the Reverand Kalyan Hariba Gaikwad of the American Marathi Mission.

Mr. R. D. Prior, Education Inspector, C. D., is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months with effect from the 28th May.

Mr. P. Wren is to act as Educational Inspector, C. D., vice Mr. R. D. Prior proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar, L.C.E., is to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction vice Mr. P. Wren.

Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi is to act as Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction will Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar.

Major C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S., is granted from the 9th July or the subsequent date of relief such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date and six months' study leave, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, is to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Lieutenan-Colonel J. Crimmin, until the date of relief by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings.

Major G. E. Stewart, on the close of the Mahableshvar Season, is to act as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett.

The services of Major A. G. Sargeant, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Messrs. R. T. Clarke and F. J. Page are to be members of the Boiler Commission vice Messrs. R. A. Murdoch and T. H. Knight respectively.

The Governor in Council is pleased to declare Mr. Francis Barlow Ambler, to be a Medical Officer for the purposes of the Indian Lunacy Act.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable Sir Henry Procter, Commanding Bombay Light Horse, is granted leave of absence out of India, from 3rd May to 3rd November.

Second Lieutenant N. Lincoln, 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave.

ALLEGED THEFT.

CLERK ABSCONDS WITH RS. 1,000.

The Superintendent of Messrs. Farben Fabrikeen Bayer and Co. who have a branch office at Samuel Street, reports that their clerk Protapsae had received daily collections amounting to about Rs. 1,000 from the Bill Collector for which he duly signed between the 9th and 20th instant. It has since been detected that he failed to make the entries in the Cash Book and has disappeared without accounting for the money. The Police are enquiring into the case.

VOLUNTEER'S FUNERAL.

DEFAMATION CASE.

A QUESTION OF GHARRY-HIRE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, a colour-sergeant of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; the first accused was defended by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-law, who was instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors; and Mr. Kolaskar, Bar-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the second accused.

E. J. N. Mulrony, engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, examined by Mr. Kemp, said he was a volunteer. He knew the complainant who was in his Company. He remembered the day of guard Armstead's funeral, when he met the complainant at Bori Bunder. He asked him why the deceased had not been given a volunteer funeral, to which he replied, "D—d if I order another volunteer funeral." When I asked the reason, the complainant said that at the last funeral the volunteers left their victorias at his door for him to pay the gharry hire, and that subsequently the Sergeant Major refused to pay the money though he (the complainant) at last got it from the Adjutant. The witness thereupon told the complainant that the money would have been paid by the corps, and the latter said: "But look at all the trouble and bother." Subsequently the witness had an interview with the first accused, to whom he repeated the conversation he had with the complainant.

WHERE BOMBAY LAGS BEHIND.

The witness proceeded to say that he had secu the complainant smoke cigars and pipes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said that bombay was a place where funerals, unless they were volunteer ones, were very badly attended and he therefore had asked if the deceased guard had got a volunteer funeral. It was a rule that all volunteers whether they formed the firing party or not, who attended a volunteer funeral, were paid their gharry hire.

Re-examined by Mr. Kemp, the witness said the complainant was in charge of the armoury, where he had certain hours.

E. C. Morecroft, another engine-driver, examined by Mr. Kemp, said he had been a G. I. P. Railway volunteer for the last twenty-three years. He did not know what his rank in the corps was now, for he had asked Sergt. Martin about it and the latter had said he would let him know. He (the witness) chanced to see the first accused passing in his motor-car and told him that the men at Igatpuri were greatly discontented as the deceased guard Armstead had not been given a volunteer funeral and that they threatened to resign in a body. He also asked the first accused as the Secretary of the Society to move in the matter. The latter replied that he had already received communications in the matter from others and would see to it. The witness had been a loco inspector and if he had a message any time between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. he could have detailed from ten to twelve men for the funeral.

"MOST DISGRACEFUL AFFAIRS."

Mr. H. S. Crawley, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, examined by Mr. Kemp, said he sat close by the first accused in the office. He remembered Mr. Williamson and Mr. Game coming to the office and talk to the first accused about Armstead's funeral. They talked about the disgraceful way the funeral had been carried out. The first accused took notes about it. Mr. Williamson said the complainant had received a telegram from the Adjutant at 4-30. The first accused asked Mr. Williamson if he was quite sure about it, and the latter said he was not, but that the telegram might have been received between 4-30 and 4-45. The first accused sent the witness out the next day to make inquiries and find out at Bori Bunder what the opinion of the men was. The first man the witness saw there was Mr. Knight, who told him that the funeral had been a most disgraceful affair.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said the first accused asked Mr. Williamson if the complainant knew whether Mr. Smith had gone away and Mr. Williamson replied that he (the complainant) must have known it because it was out in the Battalion orders.

T. C. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, gave evidence about the system of sending telephone messages from the Byculla station.

He produced the record book.

Govind Bhicaji, a lascar in the employ of the Fire Brigade, was shown the book above referred to. He said that at 4-4 p.m. (B. T.) on the day in question, an outsider, a European gentleman, rang up No. 201. If the gentleman had talked to another number, the witness would have known it.

Another lascar who relieved the last witness on the day in question said that no outsider came to use the telephone while he was on duty there.

Further hearing was adjourned till Wednesday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CURRENCY NOTE FRAUD.

FOUR MEN SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Popat Lalji, Damji Ladha, Kanji Dalal and Premji Hanoo with cheating a grain merchant named Katao Kooverji, of Null Bazaar, in respect of Rs. 500 in currency notes and Rs. 69 in cash.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused represented to the complainant that they had the power of doubling currency notes and that they knew the process and thus induced the complainant to part with the money, with which they absconded but were subsequently arrested. The fifth man Kalidas is still missing.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them to undergo seven month's rigorous imprisonment each.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Shiraji charged Jehangir Rustomji, a chauffeur in the employ of Dr. Seervai, with rash and negligent driving. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday evening the accused drove the car along Kalbadevi Road on the wrong side of the road and knocked down a boy named Jagjivan Pranjivan. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the boy.

Before the same Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Vinayak Krishna Kale, a chauffeur in the employ of the Raja Saheb of Dewas, with rash driving and causing hurt to a cooly named Hansraj Raghooji. The charge against the accused was that while driving the car along Sandhurst Road near Gol Pitha, he attempted to pass between two tram cars coming from opposite directions, and in doing so he went on the wrong side of the road and knocked the cooly. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 40, out of which Rs. 20 to go to the cooly as compensation.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the crop report of Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 20:—

During the week slight rain fell in parts of Kanara, East Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. The picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Gujarat, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar where it was in poor condition, and was deficient in parts of Cutch. The supply of water for drinking and for irrigation was deficient in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	18 to 47
Gujarat	20 to 40
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	28 to 49
Karnatak	38 to 47

Distress is acute in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. Little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. Emigrants are returning in considerable numbers. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in good condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Supply of water is running short and steps are being taken to improve it. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th May were 14,629 in Ahmednagar and 147 in Poona and Sholapur.

CRUSHED BY A MOTOR LORRY.

Yesterday a coal labourer Tukaram Nana whilst crossing the road carrying a basket of coal at Mazagon Coal Bunder was accidently knocked down by a motor-lorry of the Bombay Gas Co. The lorry was on its proper side and going very slowly. The lad in confusion ran into the motor and was badly crushed beneath dying instantaneously. The jury returned a verdict of death from sheer accident.

KHALASI CRUSHED TO DEATH.

On the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. a khalasi named Kairoo Luntoo, employed on prow No. 4325 was standing near a cabin on the prow steadying slings of paper which were being hove up from the prow into F. shed, Princess Dock, where one of the slings being suddenly displaced jammed his head against the cabin. He died almost immediately before he could be removed to hospital. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS.

PROVISIONS OF NEW BILL.

HOW THEY AFFECT INDIANS.

The following is the concluding portion of the text of the new South African Bill, the first half of which we published on Tuesday:—

(2) A list of all persons who have been declared under this Act to be prohibited immigrants in respect of the Union or any Province and who have been removed therefrom or whose entry into the Union or any Province has been restricted, shall be laid by the Minister upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the commencement of each session therof. Such list shall be framed in respect of a period ending one month before the session commences, and shall contain the name, sex, and nationality of each such person and the reason for his removal or restriction.

(3) The Minister may from time to time by notice in the "*Gazette*" declare that persons described in paragraph (*a*) of sub-section (1) of this section when permitted under this Act to enter or return to the Union or any Province, shall enter or return at a port or ports specified in the notice and not at any other port, and thereupon it shall be unlawful for any such person to enter or return at any other port.

Persons who are not to be deemed prohibited immigrants.

5. The following persons or classes of persons shall not be prohibited *immigrants for the purposes of this Act, namely*—

(*a*) any members of His Majesty's Regular Naval or Military Forces;

(*b*) the officers and crew of a public ship of any foreign state while the ship is in port;

(*c*) any person who is duly accredited to the Union by or under the authority of His Majesty or the government of any foreign state or, the wife, family, staff or servants of any such person;

(*d*) any person who enters the Union, under such conditions as may be prescribed from time to time in accordance with any law or under any convention with the Government of a territory or state adjacent to the Union and who is not such a person as is described in sub-section 1 *c, d, e, f, g,* or *h* of the last preceding section;

(*e*) *any person born in any part of South Africa included in the Union;*

(*f*) *any person domiciled* in any Province;

(*g*) any person who is proved to the satisfaction of an immigration officer to be the wife, *or the child under the age of sixteen years,* of any person described in paragraph *f* of this section, provided that the wife or the child (as the case may be) is not such a person as is described in sub-section 1 *d, e, f, g,* or *h* of the last preceding section;

(*h*) persons of European descent who are agricutural domestic servants, skilled artizans, mechanics, workmen, or miners, and who have entered the Union under conditions which the Governor-General has approved on being satisfied that there is not sufficient supply available within the Union of such persons at adequate wages: Provided that every such person shall produce, if required, a certificate of the person authorized in any country to issue such certificates to the effect that the intending immigrant has been engaged to serve immediately on his arrival in the Union, an employer of repute at adequate wages and for a period of time to be fixed in the said conditions, not being less than one year;

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed as entitling a person to whom the provisions of sub-section (*a*) of the last preceding section apply, to enter and reside in a Province in which he has not previously been lawfully resident: Provided further that if any person, having been absent for a period of three years continuously from a Province in which he was previously lawfully resident, or for a longer period than the duration of a permit issued under the authority of any law hereby repealed, claims to enter, enters or is found in that Province, he shall not be deemed to fall within the exemptions contained in this section.

6. (1) If any person after having been restricted from entering, removed from, or ordered to leave the Union, or any Province in which he is a prohibited immigrant, (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) is found within the Union or that Province, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—

(*a*) to an imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months without the option of a fine and

(*b*) to be removed at any time from the Union or from such Province, as the case may be by warrant issued under this Act.

2. Every such sentence of imprisonment shall terminate as soon as the prohibited immigrant is removed from the Union or the said Province (as the case may be).

3. Every officer in charge of a prison or gaol shall, if the warrant of removal be produced to him deliver the prisoner named therein to any police officer or immigration officer, and the prisoner shall be deemed to be in awful custody of any such police in the custody of any such police officer or immigration officer or of any police officer or immigratin offices for the time being in possession of the warrant.

7. Any such person as is described in Chapter XXXIII of the Orange Free State Law Book shall notwithstanding that he is lawfully resident in a particular Province or that he has been permitted to enter the Union, continue to be subject in all respects to the provisions of sections *seven* and *eight* of the said Chapter XXXIII, and if he acts in contravention of those provisions, he may be dealt with under this Act as a prohibited immigrant in respect of the Orange Free State.

8. (1) No prohibited immigrant shall be entitled to obtain a licence to carry on any trade or calling in the Union or (as the case may be) in any Province wherein his residence is unlawful or to acquire therein any interest in land, whether leasehold or freehold or any other immoveable property.

2 Any such licence (if obtained by a prohibited immigrant) or any contract, deed or other document by which any such interest is acquired in contravention of this section, shall, as from the date that the holder of the licence or interest is dealt with as a prohibited immigrant under this Act, be null and void.

9. (1) Every person who is suspected on reasonable grounds of being a prohibited immigrant may be arrested without warrant by an immigration officer or police officer, and shall be dealt with in accordance with this Act.

2 Any magistrate may, if information on oath be laid before him that there is upon any premises a person reasonably suspected of being a prohibited immigrant, issue warrant empowering an officer of or above the rank of sergeant to enter those permises and search for such person and arrest him.

10. No prohibited immigrant shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act or be allowed to remain in the Union, or in any Province wherein his residence is unlawful, or deemed to have acquired a domicile therein, by reason only that he had not been informed that he could not enter or remain in the Union or (as the case may be) in that Province, or that he had been allowed to remain through oversight, misrepresentation, or owing to the fact of having been undiscovered that he was such prohibited immigrant.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Duties of persons on arrival at any port or about to enter the Union.

19 (1) Every person arriving at any port or whenever otherwise found within the Union shall, if required, appear before an immgration officer and satisfy such officer that he is not a prohibited immigrant either in respect of the Union or in respect of any particular Province.

The Immigration officer may require every such person—

(a) to make and sign a declaration in the prescribed form or such other declaration as the Immigration officer may deem necessary; and

(b) to produce documentary or other evidence relative to his claim to enter or be in the Union or that Province; and,

(c) to submit to any examination or test to which he may be lawfully subjected under this Act; and

(d) if he is suspected of being afflicted with any disease or physical infirmity, which under this Act would render him a prohibited immigrant, to submit to examination by a medical practitioner designated by the Minister.

Every declaration made by a person under this sub-section shall be exempt from the stamp duty, ordinarily imposed by law on affidavits and solemn or attested declarations, anything to the contrary notwithstanding in any law in force in he Union relating to stamp duty.

(2) The immigration officer shall

(2) The immigration officer shall permit every person who he is satisfied is not, or who obviously is not, a prohibited immigrant, forthwith to land or remain in the Union or the said Province, as the case may be, but if any person fail to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) or having complied with such requirements, fail to satisfy the immigration officer that he is not a prohibited immigrant either in respect of the Union or in respect of any Province, and shall not be permitted to land or remain in the Union or such Province as the case may be. The immigration officer shall thereupon inform the said person that he may appeal to an immigration board in accordance with the provisions of section two and in case of the said person's arrival by a ship which is about to depart without calling at any other port in the Union, that such appeal must be noted forthwith; and that otherwise the appeal must be noted within seventy-two hours after the said person has been declared by the immigration officer to be a prohibited immigrant.

23. (1) The burden of proving that a person has not entered or remained in the Union or any Province in contravention of this Act shall lie upon such person.

(2) Any order warrant, permit, certificate or other document which under this Act may be issued shall be good and effectual if signed by any officers in the public service, authorized by the Minister by notice in the "Gazette" to sign such an order, warrant, permit or other document, and when so signed shall be evidence in all courts of law and other purposes that it was issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) A certificate under the hand of an immigration officer or of the chairman of an immigration board shall in any proceedings under this Act be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated herein and it shall not be necessary to tender oral evidence of such facts, unless the court or board before which such proceedings are had, specially direct, in which case a postponement shall be allowed to enable the officer or chairman whose presence is required to attend.

24. A Magistrate's court shall have special jurisdiction to impose the maximum penalties provided for a contravention of this Act, anything to the contrary notwithstanding in any law relating to Magistrates' court.

25. (1) Anything to the contrary notwithstanding in this Act contained, the Minister may in his discretion exempt any person from the provision of section four or, subject to the provisions, of section seven, may authorise the issue of a temporary permit to any prohibited immigrant to enter and reside in the Union or any particular province upon such conditions as to the period of residence or the calling or occupation which he may follow therein or otherwise, as may in the permit be specified.

(2) The Minister may also in his discretion authorize the issue of a certificate of identity to any person who is lawfully resident in the Union or in any province and who, desiring to proceed thereout with the intention of returning thereto, is for any reason apprehensive that he will be unable to prove on his return that he is not a prohibited immigrant.

28. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding in Act No. 36 of 1908 of the Transvaal, a person who has been exempted from the provisions of section "four" of this Act or, on the authority of a temporary permit issued under sub-section (2) of section "twenty-five" of this Act, has been permitted to enter and reside in any part of the Union, shall not be deemed to be subject to registration under the provisions of the said Act of the Transvaal!

31. This Act may be citcd for all purposes as the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1913, and shall commence and come into operation on the first day of July, 1913.

PURE TODDY.

RESULT OF GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY.

The following Resolution of the Bombay Government is published:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th July 1912, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh moved a resolution in the following terms:—

"That the Governor in Council may be pleased to enquire whether under the present conditions of the toddy traffic, the licensed vendors of toddy in the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District can sell pure and undiluted toddy without loss in their business, and to make such alterations in the conditions as to enable them to retail pure toddy at moderate rates."

Government accepted the recommendation that enquiry should be made, and directed the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari to investigate what were the actual receipts, expenses and profits of the toddy vendors concerned.

The enquiry has been completed, and making due allowance for the numerous varying factors that enter into the calculations, the general conclusions arrived at are—

(1) that the gross cost price of toddy at the shops is approximately Rs. 10 for the average yield of toddy per tree of all the trees tapped;

(2) that 32 gallons is a reasonable quantity to take as the average yield per annum of a toddy tree;

(3) that with a maximum selling price of 6 annas per gallon (the rate in force in the current year), the vendor obtains a very considerable profit, even after the imposition of a reasonable license fee.

The enquiry has disclosed various points on which modifications of the existing practice may be made with advantage, and the Governor in Council has been pleased to issue the following orders in order to give effect to the changes proposed:—

(a) toddy shops should be disposed of on the fixed fee system instead of by auction;

(b) as a tentative measure, a maximum selling price in the case of toddy shops should be dispensed with during the year commencing from 1st August 1913;

(c) the maximum selling price for tree-foot booths should be raised from 4½ annas to 6 annas per gallon;

(d) the license fee for tree-foot booths should be fixed at the rate of 12 annas per tree, instead of Rs. 10 for 25 trees as hitherto;

(e) tapping licenses should be granted to the person who takes out a license for the sale of toody, the latter being allowed to have any of his licensed trees tapped by any person or persons to whom he gives a general *naukarnama* or certificate of employment in this behalf;

(f) as a tentative measure, the existing restrictions on the sale of toddy by one license-holder to another should be relaxed, in order to meet cases in which there is a deficient supply at one shop and a surplus at another.

NOTE.—The orders under (b) and (c) are applicable only in Surat City and ten miles round.

EMPIRE-DAY IN BOMBAY.

With a view to celebrate the Empire-day, a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Kalbadevi Road, Javerbaug, to-morrow at 9 a.m., when an address will be delivered by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi on "Our Duties and Responsibilities as Citizens." There will be a Hari Kirtan, and the offering of prayers for the prosperity of the British Empire.

BURMA BANK CASE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE FULL BENCH.

ALLEGED MISDIRECTION TO JURY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 22.

At the hearing of the reference of the Bank of Burma case before the full bench of the Chief Court to-day in the course of Mr. Giles' arguments on behalf of Clifford and Strachan the Acting Chief Judge remarked that the Government Advocate's certificate was too general. It should, he said, specify the actual points on which the learned judge misdirected the jury with regard to section 114. Mr. Giles asked for time to get a detailed certificate.

Mr. Higinbotham, Acting Government Advocate, put in a revised certificate at 1-30 p.m. The Court wished to have the passages pointed out from the judge's summing up to the jury in which misdirection was alleged. After some argument on the point Mr. Higinbotham said he would let their Honours know to-morrow the actual points on which Mr. Justice Twomey had misdirected the jury.

THE LAHORE BOMB.

ARREST OF TWO BENGALEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 22.

The man who was brought down from Delhi on suspicion in connection with the bomb incident has been discharged. He is understood to have been a Madrasi Christian.

Two Bengalee youths who came to Lahore from Benares about three weeks ago to learn musical recitations in the Gandharva Vidhyalaya and had been living at the "Kalibari" and elsewhere depending on charity, are arrested, but nothing suspicious has been found.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL FISHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 22.

Major-General John Frederick Fischer died at his residence in Richmond Road at 7 a. m. to-day, at th eage of 85, as the result of a paralytic seizure yesterday afternoon. He retired to Bangalore about thirty years ago, and for many years took active interest in the Municipal affairs as an elected Commissioner, especially with reference to the old vexed question of water supply, and was for several years Honorary Secretary of the local "Friend in Need Society." The funeral, which will be of a military character, takes place at the Oosoor Road cemetery this evening after a preliminary service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The deceased officer had joined the Church of Rome yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 22.

The transfer from the Home Establishment of Major Birley R.F.A. to the 19th Battery R.F.A. at Cawnpore is cancelled.

Lieutenant J.W.A. Craig, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant J.A. Thompson, 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Major Hammer, 21st Cavalry, is appointed 2nd in Command of that Regiment.

Captain R.B. Skinner R.E. is transferred from the Peshawar Division to the Bannu Brigade and Lieutenant Yearsley R.E. at Bannu is transferred to the Peshawar Division.

Colonel Strange, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Rawalpindi Division, is appointed General Staff Officer 1st grade, Secunderabad Division vice Col. Watts whose tenure has expired.

Colonel Lecky R.H.A. is appointed Assistant Quarter-Master General Rawalpindi Division, in succession to Col. Strange.

Colonel Minchin, Director of Ordnance, is granted leave out of India for three months.

Major-General Sir J. Bell, Commanding the Aden Brigade is granted leave for 3 months 11 days.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 22.

Rain has occurred chiefly in North Burma, Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur. A few showers are reported from the central parts of the country and the south of the Peninsula. The amounts are: Dibrugarh 1½ inches, Cherrapunji 4 inches, Chittagong 2 inches, Jalpaiguri and Ranchi ¾ inch each, Naya Dumka and Benares, 1 inch each, Fort Sandeman, Kotah, Chitaldroog and Salem, ½inch each.

Mist winds have ceased to penetrate through the Gangetic plain into the North-West India where the weather is now more settled.

The temperature remains very low in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast:—Rainfall in North-East India and Burma.

SIEGE OF SCUTARI.

ENGLISH DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCES.

TURKISH GENERAL SHOT.

Dr. E. N. Russell, M.B., B.C., the first Englishman to reach England who was in Scutari throughout the siege, arrived in London on the 30th April, After six months' confinement in the town he left Scutari the moment the siege was raised, and proceeded by steamer across the Lake to Virbazar and thence by carriage to Cattaro, where he took the Austrian Lloyd steamer to Trieste, completing his journey by the overland route.

In the course of conversation with a representative of the "Morning Post" Dr. Russell gave the following account of his experiences during the siege:—

"I left London on the 21st October, four days after the technical declaration of awr on Turkey by the Allies. My two colleagues and myself went out to Scutari under the auspices of the Red Cresecent Society, represented by the Turkish Ambassador in Lodon. We took out two complete field hospitals, and arrived in Scutari, *via* the wretched little port of Medua, on the 27th. The Montenegrins had already taken Tuzi, and their northern column had rached the plain which extends northwards from the town to the mountain of Maranaj. General Martinovich's southern columns had commenced the investment of Tarabosh, but the road from Medua to Scutari had not yet been closed, nor asyet was the ring of fortifications by any means completely surrounded by the Montenegrins. As I followed the very bad road from the sea to the town we could hear Artillery fire on the other side of the Bojana towards Tarabosh, but otherwise the country wore its normal peaceful aspect.

"Arrived in Scutari on the 27th October, we were received in the Vali's konak by Kazim Pasha, who at that time was visiting the town at the head of one of those fruitless mission which were frequently despatch from Constantinople to pacify the Malissors. When he left the next day, Hassan Riza Bey (he had been degraded from his old states of Pasha at some period since the revolntion) assumed the chief command, and the town settled down to siege conditions. We took up our quarters in the unfinished Town Hall, which, very fortunately, was available as a military hospital. But for this building no accommodation would have been available in the town for the wounded.

"Hassan Riza Bey, the circumstances of whose murder I shall relate in a moment, had the supreme command of the fortress from the 28th October until the end of January. Short and stout, with Tartar-like features and a genial smile, he was a first-class soldier trained on German lines. Gifted with plenty of personal courage, he was always in the thickest of the fight—he commanded the respect, but also the affection of the garrison. His discipline was severe, but he had a genuine regard for his men, and he was to be seen constantly in the hospitals talking to the wounded. I have, indeed, seen him give the men presents of money. Essad Pasha, who has come to the front lately, was not, in these early days, in any position of real command. He was certainly subordinate to Hassan Riza, and he was concerned with his own particular Albanian following rather than with the general superintendence of any definite Turkish force.

STRENGTH OF THE GARRISON.

"The best judges estimated the total strength of the garrison in those days at from 20,000 to 25,000 all told. Of these not more than 5,000 were Turkish Nizam. The remainder were Albanian Redif, for the most part troops of very inferior quality. The good Turkish fighting stuff was, in general, remarkable for its absence, and the same may be said of the true Turk, with his charming personality. Speaking of the generality of the Officers and men, they were of rather a low caste, and I am told that this was always characteristic of distant frontier garrisons of the Turkish Empire. Apart from the Nizam the losses of the garrison during the siege were absurdly small. The Nizam Battalions suffered heavily, however. They were kept out on the perimeter at exposed points, and I know of one battalion which lost three-fourths of its strength, and on the day of the capitulation had only one junior officer.

"When I arrived at Scutari the opinion current everywhere in the town was that the Montenegrins would continue their dashing march and carry the town by successful assault within a fortnight. The Christians all said that there was food only for a fortnight, although Hassan Riza expressed the view privately that he could hold out for six months. This was not the opinion of the local population, and so certain were the inhabitants—and particularly the Christians—that they never troubled to replenish their stores with more than a fortnight's provisions even when it would have been easy to do so. The long delays in the Montenegrin attack, and particularly their feeble character, were a great surprise to the garrison itself.

DEFENCE PREPARATIONS.

"The Turkish preparations for defence against the assault were going speedily forward at this time. North of the town, across the plain, a splendid series of trenches was constructed from the lake to the River Kiri, and on the hills good stone shelter trenches were constructed. Wire entanglements 50 yards in front of the trenches were freely used, and out in the plain there were literally miles of these entanglements. Out beyond the Turkish line of trenches ran the broad flat plain, stretching away to the hills on the lower slopes of which the Montenegrins had their Batteries. From the hills they gradually worked a zig-zag line of trenches which towards the end rached to within 600 yards of the Turkish outer line. The natural line of advance for the Montenegrins would have lain across this plain, but they never attempted it, and, indeed, never could have done until the Turkish rifle ammunition was exhausted. There was absolutely not a shred of cover, and the hail of rifle bullets from the Turkish trenches was, to the end, murderous.

"Two days after I arrived there was a heavy fire out on the north-east on the Bardanjolt Hills. I hurried out to see what was going on, but could not find the positions, and finally had to seek cover from rifle fire behind a rock. When I came back into the town about 2000 wounded were brought in, but that was the only result of the engagement so far as we were concerned. On that occassion the Turks drove the Montenegrins back. On the 8th November my colleagues, who had been retained, arrived at Scutari; on the 10th our stores arrived and on the 12th the Medua road was definitely closed by the Montenegrins after fighting. From that date we got practically no authentic news from the outside world, except some bits of Italian newspapers brought in by Albanian peasants in the soles of their shoes. Hassan Riza would not allow the Austrian post to come and go, presumably because he did not desire the garrison to hear of Turkish defeats elsewhere.

"From the 27th October until the 7th February the siege of Scutari was entirly uneventful. A few Albanians would strut out to the trenches strut do a little sniping, and then strut back, all the time with no Officer in charge. For my own part I could never see what they were firing at, and I doubt whether they could themselves. Until February at the earliest there was no sign of distress among the population. There was no sickness and no shortage of absolute necessities. Early on in the siege Hassan Riza had taken over all common necessaries, such as maize, rice, macaroni, paraffin, and these were doled out in daily rations. A part from these the population was supposed to have nothing, but really it had quite considerable supplies—particularly the Muslims. Even at the end of the siege the Government had several thousand sheep left, Although we had no fresh vegetables except leeks, there was very little illness, and the supply of water throughout was plentiful and good. Towards the end the people were certainly starving, but there were even then ducks and geese walking about the streets, although the people were apparently too stupid or too timorous to kill them. Towards the last our rations got very thin, and the bread was made of rice, oats, etc., During the first two or three months the bakers' shops remained open. While they did so the price of bread remained level until the supply stopped once for all. Maize grain then rose from four piasters to sixty piasters per oke—that is, from 4*d.* to 5*s.* per lb. At the end about 45 to 50 deaths were occurring daily from hunger. The deaths were particularly heavy among the Christians who, as I have said, neglected to lay in private stores as they might have done in the early stages.

HASSAN RIZA AND ESSAD PASHA.

"Throughout the early period—I am speaking now of the period up to the armistice—Hassan Riza and Essad Pasha were notoriously on bad terms with one another. I have heard that onone occasion they drew their revolvers on one another, and but for the employment of force by their staffs something serious might have happened even then. Hassan Riza wanted to fight to the last. Essad Passha wished to surrender until Albanian autonomy was assured. He then changed his tactics, and became keen on holding out. When the Montenegrins arrived early in December and said a truce had been arranged, Hassan Riza refused to acknowledge it.

"On the 30th January, about 6 o'clock a colleague and myself were having tea in our house near the konak. The two Commanders had houses about 200 yards from ours, and on opposite sides of an open piece of ground. It was just dark. We heard three rifle shots one after another in rapid succession, and we said to each other that a sentry was having a shot at somebody. We knew no more until the next morning, when we were awakened by our servant, who said that Hassan Riza had been shot dead. We found afterwards that the truth was as follows: Hassan Riza had visited Essad Pasha's house. Essad Pash had Essad Pasha's house. Essad Pasha had seen him to the door and offered him an Officer to escort him across the square to his own house, which was about fifty yards away. Hassan Riza said it was unnecessary. He did not want an escort. And he went without one. When he was halfway across the square he saw three people, and challenged them. They gave no reply, and passed behind him. The next thing he knew was that he received one bullet through his abdomen from behind and another, a flesh wound, in the chest. He was carried into his own house conscious, and told the story which I heard from a hospital dresser, who heard it from Hassan Riza's own lips. He died about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 31st January.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding in London as to Essad Pash's true character. In personal appearance he is short, very squarely built, and very stout. His complexion is reddish, and he has a dark moustache. He never went into any fighting, and when the Montenegrins were shelling the town he moved his quarters to the citadel. From that time forward I only once saw him in the town. When the fortress was shelled during the last days he went up to Tarabosh, which was then quiet. The summit never fell. Essad Pasha has had no military training whatever, and he is not a soldier. The reputation he had in Scutari was one of cruelty and cowardice, and certainly not one of competence for leadership. After Hasan Riza was murdered the whole management was done by his Staff Officers. Essad Pasha was merely a nominal chief, and not in the least the orgauising head during the last three months."

AEROPLANES IN BATTLE.

BOMB-DROPPING TESTS.

A realistic object-lesson of what the terrors of war are likely to be in the future, now that airmen are destined to take their part in battles, was witnessed on Salisbury Plain on May 1, when the pilots of No. 3 Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps carried out remarkably interesting experiments in the art of bomb-dropping from aeroplanes.

The morning was, favourable for flying, and at an early hour the Larkhill aerodrome was all life and activity, as the mechanics were engaged in tuning up the B type and Henri Farman biplanes, which were selected as the most suitable machines upon which to try the experiments. The bomb-dropping area was within the artillery practice range on Knighton Down, which represented the battlefield. The pilots who took part in the trials were Captain C. R. W. Allen, Lieutenant D. L. Allen, Lieutenant G. T. Porter, and Lieutenant G. I. Carmichael.

With each pilot carrying a passenger and equipped with dummy bombs, circuitous flights eventually brought the machines over the danger zone, and with the aeroplanes sweeping at a high rate of speed over the enemy's imaginary lines, at varying altitudes up to 1,300ft. the bombs were dropped within the denoted space with wonderful accuracy and precision. Of course, the military records of these experiments are strictly confidential. It is understood, however, that they were considered highly successful.

HOME DEFENCE.

"NO NEED FOR PANIC."

Though we are faced with a real shortage in the Territorials, there was not the least cause for panic or alarm, but there was cause for careful thought, declared Colonel Seely (Secretary of State for War), speaking at a meeting at Heanor, in his constituency, on April 26. Alluding to the "foolish canard" that there had been friction between himself and General French, Colonel Seely said that from the tittle-tattle that had appeared in some of the London Press they would think that he was the wickedest man in the world, and that his distinction was that he never told the truth. Sir John French had himself denied that the Army Council was divided, and it was a fact that there never had been such close personal relations and complete agreement between the Minister for War and the Chief of the General Staff as there was to-day. (Cheers.)

Speaking of the supply of aircraft, Colonel Seely said the Government were determined to see that so far as aircraft were necessary they should be provided. The War Department was not going to get into a panic, but they did mean to see that all those machines that were necessary were provided.

As to the Territorials, Colonel Seely said it was a fact that we had not got the number of men required, and the question was how they should be obtained.

RECORD RECRUITING YEAR.

I believe that the problem, though difficult, is not insoluble, Colonel Seely went on. When I came to the War Office we were faced with a record number of Territorials due to leave—well over 100,000. During that period, although there has been this large number of terminations of engagements, we have had the best recruiting year we have had for the last four years. We have obtained 61,000 recruits, as compared with 46,000 last year, 41,000 the year preceding, and 58,000 in the year before that. I can only express the hope that this increase in recruiting may be maintained.

As to compulsory service, our most essential armed forces, the Navy and the Regular Army, are, and will continue to be, recruited on a voluntary basis, and it would introduce an element of confusion and possibly of difficulty to adopt any other plan for our Home Defence Force.

In a recent speech I stated that the Government have no intention whatever of adopting a system of compulsory service for fighting units, and that, far from abandoning the voluntary principle, they intend to foster, encourage, and extend it by every means in their power. This statement I repeat. There is no need for panic or alarm, but we mean to take whatever steps are necessary to provide the country with the necessary means for home defence. We have a clear view of what we want, and we mean to secure it.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on Thursday, (22nd idem.)

The P. and O. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, (21st idem.)

OUTLAW'S DEATH-TRAP.

KIDNAPPING RAID TO THE INDUS.

SHOOTING OF MAJOR CHRYSTIE.

We have already published an account of the raid in which Major Chrystie lost his life but the following further particulars from a correspondent of the "Pioneer" will be read with interest:—

"Towards sunset on the 28th of April the small village of Kallur situated not far from the Indus in the Mianwali District was attacked by a gang of outlaws from Khost. The usual procedure was followed, picquets holding the approaches whilst the main body went for the house of the richest Hindu. However on this occasion the raiders were not to have it all their own way. A lucky shot fired by a relative of a leading Hindu severely wounded one of the outlaws, and the knowledge that the retreat must be hampered by the presence of a wounded companion no doubt hurried the departure of the gang.

"The party went off in a westerly direction with a fair amount of booty and hostages in the form of four little Hindu boys, the eldest not eight years of age. However, few of the gang were destined to cross the border again. A hastily improvised party of police and villagers under the leadership of the local khans were soon in pursuit. So well was the pursuit pushed home that before morning the raiders found it necessary to abandon their wounded companion. All through that and the following day the *Chigha* succeeded in keeping touch. On the morning of the 1st May the men of the Dadiwala Police Station, sighting the retreating party, joined in the pursuit. A running fight followed in which it is believed two raiders were wounded. Things were now becoming serious and the outlaws had here to abandon the children and a portion of their loot. Thus lightened, they were able to outstrip their pursuers, and at nightfall they entered the Loorgai hills in the Kohat District, and might well have thought that the worst was over.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

"However, information of the affair had been telegraphed to Bannu and Mr. Bill, Deputy Commissioner, with Major Chrystie's squadron of the 25th Cavalry, Mr. Ewart of the Frontier Constabulary and Mr. Lillie, Superintendent of Police, had all day attempted to locate the party. On the morning of the 2nd, the Sub-Inspector of Karrak, a Police Station of the Kohat District, picked up the tracks and the pursuit was renewed. About 5 p.m. the raiders realized that they were being rapidly surrounded and that the hour for the last fight had come. Consequently they took refuge at the foot of a precipitous bank about 20 feet high, and got good cover behind large masses of debris. They speedily improved their position by digging themselves back into the hill. Before the final fire was opened some parley took place; and though the offer of unlimited drinking water, to follow surrender, had a momentary weight, the final decision was for a fight to a finish.

"A direct attack was not feasible and the position being one of great difficulty, materials for a large fire were collected on the top of the bank and masses of burning straw and bushes were pushed over the edge. It was not, however, easy to place these faggots correctly and the outlaws managed in most cases to evade them but their sufferings must have been extreme. From 6-30 to about 11 p.m. they were subjected to a constant rain of burning materials from above. At 9-30 Major Chrystie, who was directing fire from the opposite bank of the nullah, was most unfortunately shot through both lungs and instantenously killed. By this time Captain Niven, of the 25th Cavalry, with a further detachment of his Regiment and Captain Wilkinson, with a few sepoys of the 52nd Sikhs, had arrived. Towards midnight firing ceased and the morning search revealed the bodies of three dead men in the nullah and one wounded man lying just outside the breastwork. One sepoy of the Salt Department was killed when the raiders first turned at bay and another later on in a duel with an escaping raider. Of the original party of nine that left Khost, four were killed and three, all bearing wounds, captured.

MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

"Save for the regretted loss of the valuable life of Major Chrystie this little affair was most successful. The heat throughout was intense, and the country operated in, with its endless mazes of broken hills and deep nullahs, offered every advantage to the pursued. The conduct of the villagers throughout was most praiseworthy and to their aid no small share of the final success is due. The gang consisted of celebrities who have harried the border for years, and all fought with desperation."

AMIR'S WEDDING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

A report from Jalalabad states that the Amir is about to wed the daughter of one of the Laghman chiefs.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga has arrived at Simla.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior will pay a short visit to Simla this summer.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club has decided to put on the *Girl in the Taxi* as its second play, which will be produced towards the end of June.

Sir Edward Maclagan will preside at a meeting of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, on the 5th June at Simla.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of building two additional dining cars for the North Western Railway during the year 1913-14.

Major-General Watkis, Commanding the Lahore Division, arrived at Simla on Tuesday, afternoon and will inspect the Jutogh Garrison and Simla Volunteers this week.

The marriage of His Highness the Scindia with the daughter of Sardar Caba Shaheb Vithal Rao Ram, Sirdesai of Sankli, Goa, was celebrated at Gwalior last week.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. B. J. B. Stephens to represent them on the Burma Legislative Council vice Mr. A. W. Binning, resigned.

The twelfth anniversary of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Lahore, which came off on Saturday last in the D. A. V. College Hall under the presidency of Sir P. C. Chatterjea, was a grand success.

A press communique states that the Dibong survey party is returning to Sadya, having completed its programme. They fixed the watersheds and surveyed the whole country.

The vice-president and members of the Karachi Parsi Institute were "At Home" in their own grounds on Saturday night at an evening party in honour of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kehangir H. Kothari.

The damage done to buildings in temporary Delhi is being repaired as quickly as possible. Rain has fallen but not in a quantity sufficient seriously to interfere with the work that has to be put in hand.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High Court, disposed of a suit brought by Alice Maud Kennedy against her husband, William John Kennedy, for the dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct.

Cholera and small-pox have been severely prevalent in Mysore city for some time, and as the Maharaja's birthday celebrations, which attract many thousands of visitors, are at hand, some anxiety is felt regarding the situation.

The survey parties of what is known as the Karachi Extension railway were withdrawn as the hot weather set in, and Mr. Johns is now in Simla. The recess will be spent in working up the materials collected during the recent cold weather.

It is understood that in laying out roads for New Delhi, plans will also be made for insuring a good communication with the modern city within the walls. This should lessen congestion in some of the densely populated wards.

The executive committee of the Annandale Fete at Simla are arranging for a tug of war, open to all British regimental teams in the Sirhind Command and to all teams of recognised clubs or departments in Simla or district, for the 14th June.

The undermentioned officers have qualified as second class interpreters in Japanese in accordance with the regulations relating to the study of foreign languages for officers of the Indian Army:—Captain J. T. Kirby, Supply and Transport Corps; Captain A. A. McNeight, Indian Medical Service.

The marriage of the Rajkumari of Jubbal with the Raja Bahadur of Orcha was solemnised at Jubbal on the 18th instant and the festivities were brought to a close with illuminations and a display of fireworks at the state capital. The bridal party is on their way to Orcha.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 17th May stood at 2,518 against 2,841 cases. Delhi had 7 cases, Bombay 256, Madras 15, Bengal 23, Bihar 110, the United Provinces 1,106, the Punjab 933, Burma 22, the Central Provinces 1, Mysore 13, Rajputana 21, N. W. F. Province 5, and Kashmir 6.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Lalit Mohun Ghosal appeared before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and made an application praying that he might be declared as printer and publisher of an English weekly paper to be published under his editorial management from the 3rd of the next month, under the name of the "Calcutta Spectator."

For the past two years the Salvation Army has been experimenting in the United Provinces with Tincture of Iodine on plague cases, and has found that on the whole, the treatment has proved successful. Out of sixty cases in one district, fifty recovered from the treatment. Similar experiments were made in the Punjab where out of fifty-one cases fifty recovered.

The statement of approximate gross earnings of Indian railways shows that from April 1st to May 3rd the total earnings of the State and guaranteed railways were Rs. 8 lakhs better than for the same period last year. The principal increases are Rs. 3¾ lakhs in the case of the Bombay Baroda and Central India system, Rs. 3¾ in the case of the Burma railways, and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

TURNING THE TABLES.

GHARRYWALLA'S FALSE CHARGE.

Mr. A. Pickin, the well-known Bombay Amateur Banjoist, appeared before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer to the charge preferred against him by a gharrywalla. The latter put in a claim for Rs. 7. The Magistrate during a careful cross-examination of the complainant elicited that the fare worked out to Rs. 3 only at the outside. The accused, a Mail Guard on the G. I. P. Ry. denied the charge, saying he owed the man Re. 1 only, which he was prepared to pay. Mrs. Sarah Pickin on oath gave evidence to the effect that the gharrywalla drove her and her husband and that a fare of Re. 1 was offered him which he rudely refused. Mrs. Pickin and the accused then continued by tram-car, being followed the whole way by the complainant. The prosecution was proved to be entirely false and the Magistrate remarked that he believed the evidence of Mrs. Pickin and that the conduct of the gharrywalla was most annoying.

His Worship further remarked that drivers of this stamp abounded in Bombay and that they often proved very troublesome to the public. It was his intention to teach this man a lesson and make him pay the full penalty under section 250 of the C. P. C. Mr. Vessawalla, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, pleaded for mercy as his client was a poor man. The Magistrate then fined the complainant Rs. 25 which sum was handed over to Mr. Peekin as compensation. The latter thanked His Worship and said he would give the sum to a charity.

THE LATE B. M. MALABARI AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Here is an extract from one of Mr. Malabari's interesting articles on vaccination:—

"Our own views upon the subject are well-known. We do not hold that vaccination is an unmitigated evil nor have we been able to see, in spite of the advocacy of our venerated friend, Dr. Benjamin Carpenter, and others, that it is an unmixed good. That a vast amount of disease, often incurable, is transmitted in the process of vaccination cannot be denied. We have more than once cited cases in support of this assertion from actual experience. *And yet we have had compulsory vaccination in India for years.....*" "Vaccination Inquirer," May 1913, p. 58.

The Government of India never had and will never have a truer friend than Mr. Malabari, a fact which invests his views with particular importance and which makes it all the more regrettable that they have hitherto been a veritable cry in the wilderness.—Yours, etc.

JAL SORAB MIRZAN.

Bombay, May 22.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 17th May, is published:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Bombay City	185	165	671
Karachi District—			
Karachi Town and Port.	16	14	
Surat District	6	4	
Thana District—			
Bandra Port	3	4	
Bassein Port	1	1	
Vesawa Port	3	3	
Madh Port	3	3	
Kolaba District	7	6	
Ratnagiri District—			
Vengurla Port	3	2	
Other places	9	6	
Belgaum District	14	13	
Dharwar District	5	2	
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	8	8	
Janjira State	6	6	
Kathiawar Agency	6	6	
Veraval Port	1	1	
Cutch State		1	
Aden Port	14	11	
Total	290	256.	

SPRING

HAIR HEALTH.

Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

Re. 1-0-0 per Bot. V. P. P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

155 B. C. Market, BOMBAY

169

SPORTING NEWS

BOXING

SHERWOOD FORESTER'S TOURNAMENT.

SLY AGAIN BEATS MAKINS.

The fourth night of the Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament provided another programme of fair fighting. There were seven semi-finals decided which included the 10st. 7lbs. and 8st. 7lbs. Open to All India events and five Regimental competitions which comprised the 10st. 7lbs., the 10st., the Middle Weights and the 8st. 4lbs. classes. In the contest Pte. Sly of the Middlesex Regiment once again met and beat Pte. Makins of the Loyal North Lancs. The former is Light Weight Champion of the 8th. Division and the latter holds the same title in the 6th Division. Another good fight was that between Sly and Kinnaird in the Open to All India 10st. 7lbs. class. Sly is an exceptionally clever boxer, and his fights are a pleasant to watch. There was a larger number of the general public present than on Wednesday night.

Last night the fighting was perhaps not so interesting as it has been heretofore during the Tournament. For the first time since the opening, there were no knock-out fights. However, there was more than one case in which the loser put up a game fight and stood up in spite of punishment to the end. The gameness of the men has been a feature of the Regimental competitions. The Volunteer Championship fights were disappointing. That between Gardner and Neman was a farce, while Vol. Roach, who was put down for a bye with Vol. Gibbins, as his opponent Vol. Weston had scratched, appeared afraid to meet his man and the fight was stopped at the end of the first round. McCarthy was unfortunately not at his best in his meeting with Burns. Perhaps the keenest fights of the evening were those between Graham and Blackham, Adkin and Dournan and Clarke and Tivey.

THE FIGHTS.

NOVICES 9ST. 4LBS: 2ND ROUND.

Pte White and Pte Jefferies met in the first fight of the evening. Jefferies got a right swing home on the head but White made the attack and cornered his man who once again got his left home. Jefferies' hitting was better placed than that of his opponent. In the second round White attacked and made his opponent's body his aim. Jafferies, however, countered on the head. In the last round White attacked and got a right swing in. After a further series of body blows, White floored his man four times. Jefferies did not seem to be in training. White won easily on points.

NOVICES 10ST. 4LBS: 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Worth met Corpl. Sanders in this class. The fight started with infighting in which both men got in a series of half arm body blows. Worth was cautioned several times for holding. After a fairly even first round, Sanders started with some telling blows on the ribs with his right. Worth, who continued holding, was eventually disqualified and Sanders won.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA:

10ST. 7LBS: 2ND ROUND.

In the second round of this class Pte. Sly, Middlesex Regiment, opposed Pte. Kinnaird, Loyal North Lancs. Kinnaird started cautiously and then Sly got in a heavy left swing to the body and a right on the ribs later. Sly had the better of the round. In the second round, Sly, whose action is peculiar, attacked, and, although Kinnaird blocked well, Sly got his left home to the ribs twice, and finished the round with a right swing on the ribs. Sly's peculiar attack appeared to surprise his opponent, and in the last round Sly put in three telling swings with his left, two to the head and one on the ribs. This Sly followed up by some right punches on the mark. Sly won easily on points, but Kinnaird took his punishment well.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

8ST. 7LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

This was an interesting semi-final, Lce-Cpl. McCarthy, Chesire Regt., meeting Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancs. The first round was not productive of any hard hitting and matters were even. In the second round Burns got some blows in on his opponent's face, but McCarthy saved himself by clinching. In the last round the combatants mixed things, Burns again scoring on McCarthy's nose. Then Burns got in a series of rights and lefts on McCarthy's head which made the latter hit wildly. An extra round was ordered in which McCarthy attempted to rush the attack. Burns however, gave his opponent more than he received and won on points.

REGIMENTAL 10ST. SEMI-FINAL.

The Semi-final in the Regimental 10st. competition was between Corpl Graham and Pte. Blackham. Graham attacked furiously and landed two heavy swings with the left on head and body. Blackham, however, countered well and made good use of his right on his opponent's head once sending Graham to his knees. At the end of the first round Blackham, the smaller man, was loudly cheered. Graham opened the second round with an attack, but Blackham countered on the body. Before the end of the bout Blackham got in some swings on Graham's head with his right. In the last round both men started cautiously and then Blackham found an opening, using his right and left in succession on his opponent's head and body. Both men were tired, and Graham's glove coming untied gave them a breathing space. A restart being made, Graham was the agressor. An extra round was ordered in which Blackham punched at Graham's head and body. Blackham, who fought pluckily, won a good fight on points.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP. 2ND ROUND.

In this fight Vol. Newman B. B. and C. I. R. V. met Vol. Gardner G. I. P. R. V. The combatants went round each other cautiously for a few seconds. The fight provided a humourous interlude, for, Newman, in spite of a most awe-inspiring action, gave in after receiving a tap on the jaw from Gardner's left. The fight, if not a sporting event in the true sense of the word, provided much amusement.

REGIMENTAL 7ST. 4LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

Bandsman Gunn met Pte. Feast in this class. Feast attacked and used his right with effect on his opponent's body. Gunn went down and was apparently about to take the full advantage of the count, but the bell went before he rose. Feast won.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP 2ND ROUND.

Vol. Roach B. B. and C. I. R. V. won as his opponent Vol. Weston. B. V. R. scratched.

REGIMENTAL 10ST. 7LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

Sergt. Adkin fought Pte. Dowman in the semi-final of this class. Adkin first got home with his left, but Dowman retaliated with a left to the ribs. Adkin then put in some right and left body blows and Dowman saved himself by clinching. The round was slightly in favour of Adkin. Adkin attacked again and placed a series of right and left swings on his opponent's head. Dowman countered doggedly with a left swing to the head and finished the round with a punch on the mark. In the last round Adkin placed a couple of heavy right swings on Dowman's ribs. The latter got in with his left twice in succession on head and body, but Adkin saved the remainder of the hits with his right and won a stubborn fight on points.

VOLUNTEER MIDDLE WEIGHTS:

SEMI-FINAL.

This semi-final was fought between Lce. Corpl. Taylor and Pte. Barrowcliff. Taylor first scored on opponent's nose with a left swing. Taylor continued to attack and got in a heavy right swing on Barrowcliff's eye. In the second round, Taylor again led, and, with a succession of right and left swings, sent Barrowcliff to the boards with a left to the head. The latter rose, but received more punishment and was again knocked off his feet with a punch on the body. He rose gamely once more and finished the round. In the last round, Taylor did the leading, but Barrowcliff was cautious until the former got him in a corner and punished him with a series of swings to the head. Taylor won on points, Barrowcliff putting up a plucky fight.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

SLY BEAT MAKINS.

The contest between Pte. Sly of the Middlesex Regiment and Pte. Makins of the Loyal North Lancs was restricted to six rounds. Sly was the better fighter, in a good contest, from the start, and finished up the fight looking capable of another ten rounds.

FIRST ROUND.

The opening was quiet, both men sparring for an opening. Makins led with a right to the jaw, but failed to reach the point. Sly got a good left in on his opponent's ear. Sly again got in with his left on Makins' ribs. Exchanges were fairly even.

SECOND ROUND.

Both men spared for an opening. Sly got home with a left lead to the point. In the subsequent mix up, Sly got a good left on to the mark. Makins placed a left to the jaw and Sly retaliating, put in a similar blow. Sly's round.

THIRD ROUND.

Early in the round, Sly got home a good left on his opponent's ribs, following this up with a stinging shot on the mark. In the infighting Sly showed his cleverness in covering and breaking away at a good rate on his opponent's ribs. Round slightly in favour of Sly.

FOURTH ROUND.

This round opened with some good leads and counters, Makins getting home with the left on his opponent's jaw. In the infighting, Sly appeared to get the best of matters, getting home a stinging right on the point. Sly's round.

FIFTH ROUND.

Sly appeared the fresher, and opened the round with a left lead which did no damage. Sly seemed to be the cleverer at infighting, getting home repeatedly with left and right on his opponent's ribs and face. Makins, however, scored several half arm jabs to the jaw. Sly's round.

SIXTH ROUND.

Makins led with a left lead. Sly scored with a left on the jaw which sent his opponent staggering. In the infighting Sly got in a nice uppercut following this up with a left and right to the jaw and a further uppercut, but was unable to out his opponent. Sly won on points.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHT 9ST.

SEMI-FINAL.

Lce.-Cpl. Dunkerley fought Drummer Sackett in the semi-final of this class. Dunkerley attacked, and, with a number of rights and lefts on his opponent's head, had the better of the first round. In the second round, Dunkerley again worried Sackett with a left and right to the head, but, just before the end of the round, the latter got a punch home on Dunkerley's jaw. In the last round they mixed things and Dunkerley placed a left on his opponent's ribs, following this up with a hot right to the head. Dunkerley won a good fight on points, Sackett being a plucky loser.

NOVICES 9ST. 4LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

In the last fight on the programme Pte. Clarke met Pte. Tivey in the semi-final of the above class. Clarke went at his man hotly and knocked him off his feet with a left swing. Tivey rose and steadied his opponent's swings with some telling counters. The second round began with some wild hitting, and Clarke opened up Tivey's eye with a heavy right swing. Both men punished each other with swings until the end of the round. Tivey's eye was so damaged that he could not continue fighting and the fight was awarded to Clarke.

Prizes for the best losers went to Pte. Dowman and Corporal Graham.

To-night the contest will be a five round one at 7st. between Boy Crump, Boy Champion of the Sherwood Foresters, and Boy Whitacker, B.V.A., Champion of Cadets in Bombay. There will also be ten fights all in the semi-final rounds.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 21.

Surrey beat Gloucester, at the Oval, by 260 runs.

Sussex beat Middlesex, at Lord's, by 33 runs.

Kent beat Oxford University, at Oxford, by an innings and 161 runs.

The match between Hampshire and Leicestershire, at Southampton, was drawn, Leicestershire scoring points.

The match between Essex and Lancashire, at Leyton, was drawn, Lancashire scoring points.

SIMLA RACES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 22.

The second entries of the Simla races, which closed last night, are meagre in the extreme. A big contingent, comprising bookmakers, trainers and jockeys, are expected from Quetta to-day or to-morrow. The quantity of rain we have had has done the race course a lot of good, and Mr. Deane, the secretary, has been hard at work putting everything in order and he has been rectifying some of the sharp turns on the course. The polo ground will be in fine order by Monday.

POLICE COURT IN A HOSPITAL.

STRANGE CASE AT HOWRAH.

A strange case of a Magistrate going to the hospital, and there passing sentence on the accused in a case, is reported from Howrah, says the "Statesman." A man named George Davis was charged before Mr. K. L. Dey, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, with having enticed away a married lady, named Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. F. Lucas.

When the case came up for judgment on Saturday the accused, through his pleader, made an application stating that he had been ignorant of the law allowing him the privilege of being tried as a British-born subject, and that, contrary to the usual procedure, the Magistrate had omitted to ask him at the outset if he claimed to be tried, as a British-born subject, by a European Magistrate. He therefore claimed to be tried by a European Magistrate.

The Deputy Magistrate rejected the application, and the accused later on submitted a second application stating that he had seen Mr. Patterson, the District Magistrate, who had advised him to move the trying Magistrate requesting him to record his statement made in support of his claim to be tried as a European British-born subject.

Subsequently, Davis became so ill that he had to go as an in-patient to the Howrah General Hospital, and the Magistrate decided to go and hold his court there. Mr. Pyne, the pleader, refused to go, on the ground that he did not practise his profession in a hospital. On this the trying Magistrate, accompanied by the Court Inspector and another Deputy Magistrate, proceeded to the hospital and, in the presence of a number of other patients, delivered judgment, convicting the accused and fining him Rs. 50 with the alternative of two months' simple imprisonment.

The accused, it is stated, intends to move the District Magistrate for a revision of the case and if necessary to carry the matter to the High Court.

ACCIDENT IN HORNBY ROAD.

Yesterday morning about half-past seven o'clock two Europeans were being driven along Hornby Road from the Victoria Terminus towards the Apollo Bunder. While near Cook's Buildings, the driver attempted to pass a hand cart and in doing so he swerved, with the result that his horse collided with a tram-car coming from the opposite direction.

The occupants of the gharry jumped out and were luckily not injured but the horse was thrown to the ground and both his fore-legs were broken. The gharry was badly damaged. Inspector Smith shot the animal with his revolver and put an end to its sufferings.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

FINAL OF B CLASS SINGLES.

Of the four final games in the various handicap events at the Bombay Gymkhana, the one in B Class of the Singles was the best contested. This was played yesterday evening between E. T. Robinson and G. W. Dawson, the latter receiving 3/6. For a final, it was rather disappointing as apart from both being inclined to nervousness they indulged in play of a pal-ball description. Knowing Robinson to be generally inclined to nervousness, Dawson lobbed steadily to the back of the court. This was well enough in its way, but in doing so he often was too short and failed to take full advantage of easy chances of killing. He began by trying Robinson's back hand and would have done well to persevere at this. He took a winning lead at the commencement of the first set, but subsequently instead of forcing the advantage home seemed to become careless with insufficient strength behind his drives. Robinson played more of a steady straightforward game and as he settled down began to place very well and force Dawson on the defensive. In the early stages his drives were too hard and went out, especially of course when the wind was behind him, but later he found his length much better and brought off some good killing shots. Being the more energetic, one expected him to feel the strain in the deciding set, but it was Dawson who failed to last, just when he looked like making up the lead Robinson had secured.

Each winning a game, Dawson then promised well by taking the next three, thus leading by four-one. Robinson then found his length and took the next three to four all. Dawson took the lead by winning the next, but Robinson took the next two and led at 6-5. It had previously been arranged to play long sets and Dawson drew level. Robinson won his serve and by also taking Dawson's ran to set.

Opening the second, Robinson lost his serve but Dawson won his and led at 2—0. Each then scored off his serve and the score was 3—2. After a Deuce game, Dawson went further away and also took Robinson's. The last was long drawn out, Dawson scoring it, and with it the set.

Each again won his serve in the third, but by taking Dawson's, Robinson went to 3—1 and further with his own again. Robinson was playing the more confidently and putting in good drives with Dawson still relying on lobs. Dawson however reduced the margin by winning the next two. He, however, then lost his own serve, as did Robinson, who served a double fault at the close. With his serve Dawson promised to get to five all, but after Deuce had been called he lobbed too far and lost after a long match.

Result:—

B. Class, Singles. Final.—E. T. Robinson, minus 15, beat G. W. Dawson, minus 3/6; 8—6, 2—6, 6—4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B" CLASS.

FIRST ROUND.

Briggs beat White 6—3, 6—0, Burge W. O. from H. Brandenburg.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Hughes beat A. Baker 6—0, 6—0; Dowding beat Cooke 6—2, 6—0; Dawson beat Barlee 1—6, 6—2, 6—3; Kennedy beat Murray 3—6, 6—5, 6—3; Harrington beat Kaufmann 6—4, 4—6, 8—6; Quinn beat Combe, 6—1, 6—4; Candler beat Retallack 4—6, 6—5, 6—4; Briggs beat A. Robinson 6—2, 6—1; Burge beat Husbands 6—1, 6—4; North beat Huffam 6—3, 6—3; E. T. Robinson beat Sisson 6—0, 6—4; Gaek beat Hurlbatt 6—1, 6—1; Crichton beat Wyles 6—0, 6—0; Orr beat Bennett 6—1, 6—0; Johnstone beat Roger 6—1, 6—3; Curry beat Dodds 6—1, 6—2.

THIRD ROUND.

Hughes beat Dowding 6—5, 6—1; Dawson beat Kennedy 6—2, 5—6; 6—1; Harrington beat Quinn 6—4, 6—2; Briggs beat Candler 6—2, 6—3; Burge beat North 6—3, 6—4; Robinson W. O. from Gaek; Orr beat Crichton 6—0. 6—4; Johnstone beat Curry 6—3, 6—1.

FOURTH ROUND.

Dawson beat Hughes 4—6, 6—1, 6—4; Briggs beat Harrington 6—4, 6—3; Robinson beat Burge 6—2, 6—1; Orr beat Johnstone 6—5, 6—1.

SEMI-FINAL.

Dawson beat Briggs 6—5, 6—3; Robinson beat Orr 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

FINAL.

Robinson beat Dawson 8—6, 2—6, 6—4.

Two silver cups have been awarded by the King of Norway to Mr. J. Hudson and Mr. A. H. M. Waterlow, formerly master and chief mate respectively of the steamship Shasristan, of Swansea, in recognition of their services to the crew of the Norwegian barque Simeon, of Tvedestrand, which was abandoned at sea on November 23, 1909.

POLO.

BRITISHERS BEAT PIPING ROCK.

GREAT MATCH AT HEMPSTEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 22.

The English polo team yesterday defeated Piping Rock Club at Hempstead by 5¾ goals to 4½.

The Englishmen played fast polo. The Americans played the English player Mr. Freake, who rendered them great assistance, the other players being Beadleston, Von Stade and Agassiz.

The Englishmen played in the following order:—Cheape, Edwards, Ritsen and Miller, the latter replacing Captain Lockett at back at the end of the fourth period when the score was 3 to 1½ in the Englishmen's favour.

Lockett was in great form hitting and driving a great length. Mr. Freake scored two of the American side's goals.

BILLIARDS.

NEW "SNOOKER" CUE.

"An Expert," writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

Among the several very interesting big professional games yet due to be played in this fast-closing season, none will outvie in sheer attractiveness (whatever may be said as regards skill) the competition for the billiards championship of the Army and Navy now proceeding at Messrs. Thurston's Grand Hall, Leicester-square. The entry comprises such a wealth of natural talent as can surely not be met with in any other billiard event. It is a tribute to the value of physical training and fitness to see the way that these dashing but uncultured players launch out for the most difficult strokes and get them. Scoring methods give place to individual stroke gems born of a true eye and hand and smooth nerves. To see a player slapping the red ball into a baulk pocket right from the other end of the table, and obviously believing that he can do so every time he tries, provides an object lesson in truth of striking. The usual scoring methods do not come to the surface.

Mostly, the breaks of any uncommon extent may best be described as a confused medley of brilliant single efforts, few of which bear any relation to their immediate predecessors or followers. This may not mean very scientific play. In a spectacular sense, however, nothing better could be desired. The doubtful positions are those which comprise the entertaining features of the billiard table effects. But their constant repetition makes a heavy call upon the players.

SHOOTING AND BILLIARDS.

There is undoubtedly a very close affinity between rifle-shooting and billiard-playing. One becomes more impressed with this fact at the sight of someone among these wonderfully accurate strikers of the Services, making the most awkward of winning hazards with deadly first-sight shots. Ability to make the stroke immediately you set down to it is a great billiard gift. John Roberts owed his phenomenal success to this exceptional talent. The strain of continually fixing your attention, first, from one ball to another, and then back again, is immensely relieved by condensing the process to the lowest possible space of time.

One, at least, of the competitors in the keenly-fought championship at Leicester-square is so endowed by Nature that he can emulate Roberts' high speed, and cause experienced critics to marvel at his spontaneous application of sighting and striking. He must be a tremendous snapshot with the rifle. Many of his rivals, too, only fail to attain the same quickness by the fraction of a second. The worth of military training and on open-air life is, indeed, well vindicated by the performances of these untaught, but dashingly accurate, types of billard, players. There are, of course, others of the more deliberate stamp, as there will always be in the complex details of aiming and despatching. Fast, medium, or slow, however, the competing cueists in the Army and Navy championship are all good to see as representing the topmost flights of the average very godd player, who is not disturbed by the strict text of "the game."

GOOD CUE REQUIREMENTS.

In looking at the marvellously true stroke-play of these naval and military representatives, the triumph of mind over matter was often exemplified. Widely spread out placings of the balls which might well have given a professional expert pause, barely caused them to hesitate. And, as often as not, some fine cannon would come across the scene. If not too particular over the weight and balance of their cues, most could be seen taking the precaution of looking along the line from the butt to tip, and occasionally endeavouring to overcome a kink by the gentle pressure of the hand.

These men know the value of the perfectly straight cue as being akin to a true rifle, barrel. Their eyes promptly detect a flaw. If they inquired more deeply into this very important branch of the game, it is certain that they would resemble the professional masters in concern for their cues and cue-tips. Cricketers, tennis players, and golfers of any degree of trained skill have their bats of clubs designed to their especial requirements. This being so, the good amateur billiard-player will lose nothing by having his cue built to the length, width at the butt, and general requirements which he will learn suit him best.

HARVERSON'S INTRODUCTION.

Last keek itnessed the introduction of a new form of cue especially adapted to snooker's pool when the player's ball is "snookered." It is modelled on the lines of the old-fashioned "mace," whose utility disappeared when the rule relating to all strokes being played with the point of the cue came into force. There is nothing, however, to be urged against any new device being brought into the game. For the matter of that, a brilliant player may use as many special cues, each with its own definite aim, as the golfer. But one cannot imagine any but a faddist indulging in varied selected instruments during the course of a game whatever may be attempted in private practice.

Several years ago a massé cue was introduced. It did not gain a vast popularity, because the best players give such manifest tributes of the all-round adaptability of their well-made cues. The particular cue under notice was introduced by the professional player, Harverson, in the caurse of a snooker's pool match against Newman (the most remarkable billiard prodigy), on Thursday last. It is laid flat upon the table, and used in the manner of the "mace," that is to say, the butt end is raised up and the striking part kept upon the cloth. Flattened on both sides right at the end this cue can get right under the ball, and by doing so can lift or jump it. There is no more valuable stroke in snooker's pool than a well-applied jump over when the cue-ball is covered up; and to meet all possible contingencies Harverson has "jumpers" of two classes, which will, respectively, cope with short or long-range jump-over strokes.

THE DIAGRAM SHOTS.

The diagram strokes shown herewith arose during the entertaining struggle between between Cecil Harverson and Tommy Newman (who has to be congratulated on his new record of 489) at Messrs. Burroughes and Watts' hall at Soho-square. It may hardly be fair to the youth to quote his peculiar fluke of cannoning when trying for a cushion losing hazard (shown on the right side of the stroke diagram). He plays such splendid billiards during the course of his breaks, however, that one has to get exceptional moves of this kind to illustrate peculiar shots. Harverson has the distinction of showing the better stroke with a curly, wriggling "top-side" effort, played with any amount of power along the left top cushion into the corner pocket. The free-playing, strong striker can work wonders off a ball which lies close to a cushion. Top is not brought into play as frequently as it should be. Here stands a nice instance in point of what it can accomplish unrespect of a very bad "leave."

WOMAN'S 2,000 MILES MOTOR CYCLE TRIP.

HER ADVENTURES FROM THE CAPE TO PRETORIA.

Miss E. L. C. Watson, LL.A., has recently reached London safe and sound after an adventurous 2,000 miles trip on a motor-cycle from the Cape to Pretoria.

Wearing neat riding breeches, a habit coat, and high lace-up boots, a motor-cyclist's peaked cap, and taking with her a complete traveller's outfit, Miss Watson started from the Cape on her 2½ horse-power motor-cycle. Bit by bit the nice outfit had to be thrown to the four winds, for comfort, she found, must be sacrificed to lightness on a long journey.

"The tea basket was the first to go," explained Miss Watson to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "A large can of lubricating oil soon followed it, a hat I had taken with me I found to be unnecessary, my motor-cyclist's cap sufficing. A dispatch-case went the way of the tea outfit, and, one by one, superfluous tools were left behind. Greatly to my surprise, I found that I could dispense with the extra two gallons of petrol which I thought I would have to have by me, for I found that in even the most isolated parts of South Africa I was never very far from a store of petrol, which is used by the farmers for their engines.

"Of course, I did all I could to avoid the big rivers, but the 'dongas,' which are irregular channels made by the tropical rains, were a difficulty. None of the sluits (streams) are bridged, and the water-courses are sometimes very deep. I found that I had to choose between going gently through the water, in which case there was no impetus to carry the machine up the sharp ascent at the other side, or 'rushing' it. I chose 'rushing' it, as more exciting and also as more effective, although I frequently got wringing wet in the process, and incidentally had rather a bad spill through trying to 'rush' a steep water-course at Majuba, where the road crosses Laing's Nek at a height of 500 feet. Near Fourteen Streams I all but cycled into the Vaal during a violent thunderstorm.

"Everyone was very kind," added Miss Watson. "In the course of my journey I met the first woman who had ever used a motor-cycle in Africa. It was Mrs. Sutton, a daughter of General Cronje."

M. Albert Besnard, a member of the French Institute, has been appointed director of the French Academy at Rome, in place of M. Carolus Durah who has resigned.

STRANGE STORY OF £15,000 ANTIQUE.

STOLEN BIT BY BIT FROM MOSQUE.

In a gallery near Oxford-circus an artist is patiently restoring one of the most curious antiques that have ever been seen in London—an antique with a grim history.

Rectangular in shape, measuring 9ft. 4in. by 6ft., it consists principally of silver and gold luster tiles for which the Persians were famous, and was stolen almost tile by tile from the mosque of the Market Place at Kashan. It was built into the wall of the mosque, pointing directly towards Mecca, and is called a Mihrab, every true Mohammedan making obesance before it upon entering the temple.

The Mihrab is now the property of Mr. John Richard Preece, who was formerly Consul-General at Ispahan, and will be exhibited with other Persian antiques at the Vincent Robinson Galleries in Wigmore-street. Mr. B. W. Stainton, who was associated with Mr. Preece in forming his collection, said to a "Daily Chronicle" representative that through the mosque ran a public path leading from the market square, which was available for Jews and Christians, as well as Mohammedans.

"When I was in the mosque in the spring of '79," he continued, "the Mihrab was intact, but on inspecting it again in the following summer I saw a piece had disappeared. Portions continued to disappear mysteriously (there were guards in the mosque, it should be remembered), and the authorities placed a watchman there through the night. But in the morning he was found dead under the Mihrab, another piece of which had vanished. Then special watch was kept by a guard of three—and the three were found drugged and insensible, while the Mihrab had further diminished. The mosque authorities were unable to check the pilfering, no matter what measures they observed.

PURCHASE SPREAD OVER 20 YEARS.

"It would be in the early eighties that a servant in the Government employ offered Mr. Preece a beautiful tile, but refused to divulge the source from which it was obtained and how. And through a period of nearly 20 years similar relics were brought to him and purchased. Then one day, being in the mosque at Kashan, he saw that his pieces had been picked from the wall, and the Mihrab so depleted that the authorities were induced to sell the remnants to him.

"Personally, I think the guards, with the exception of the watchman who was murdered, were in league with the robbers; otherwise it is impossible to explain how the Mihrab could have been removed. The work was exceedingly laborious, and considerable force was employed to prise out the tiles and columns, some of which were fractured in the process."

The antique did not fall into the possession of Mr. Preece in its entirety. There are parts missing, and the collectors holding them refuse to sell, so rare and beautiful is the work. As it will be seen by the public the Mihrab will comprise over 90 pieces, and the value placed upon it is from £15,000 to £20,000. The design is of a door within a door, and inscriptions in blue from the Koran are in three languages—Kufic, Karmati, and Naskhy. It was executed in the thirteenth century by one Hassan, and the art is not practised now amongst the Persians.

A second and smaller Mihrab in the Preece collection was taken in two pieces from a mosque at Kum, and was carried away on a mule.

In the exhibition an interesting item will be that of a Persian carpet measuring 31ft. by 12ft. 6in., the largest carpet of the type in existence. Only one other complete carpet of the kind, and that much smaller, is extant in Sweden, and there are known to be two fragments in different collections. This wonderful carpet was woven in the sixteenth century at the request of Shah Abbas for the adornment of his palace at Ispahan, and represents a Persian garden, with rippling, cypress-bordered streams and pools, flower-gardens, peacocks, &c.

Mr. Alfred Brown, who has acquired the carpet, first saw it while travelling on the Continent in 1894, when it was being offered to a famous museum for £4,000. Eleven months have been occupied in carefully restoring the quaint fabric, and efforts are being made to secure it for the nation.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological Collection of the Victoria Gardens:

One four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) by Mr. C. L. Parsons.

Two Indian antelopes (Antelope Cernicapra) by Mr. Muncherji F. Khan.

One Indian sloth bear cub (Melursus Ursinus) by Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman Zirja-ul-Islam and under the Chairmanship of the Chief Kazi of Bombay to-day at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Kapurvanj Badi to thank the Government of India for addressing a letter to the Local Governments about the special educational requirements of the Moslem Community.

TRAGEDIES OF THE AUSTRIAN THRONE.

The Countess Marie Larisch's loudly-heralded book, "My Past" which has recently been published, will no doubt be one of the sensations of the season. The author is the niece of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria (who resigned his claims as a Duke's son in order to marry an actress). She was also a leading, if unwilling, character in the drama which resulted in the late Crown Prince of Austria's being found shot in the shooting-box of Meyerling. Her revelations about the life of the Empress and the death of the Crown Prince, even if they are often couched in language that reminds one of melodramatic fiction, are extraordinarily interesting.

As for the tragedy of Meyerling, the Countess declares that the Crown Prince committed suicide, not only because of an unhappy love affair but because he had been conspiring against the throne of his father. Love was mixed up in it, of course, for the Baroness Mary Vetsera was found dead near the Prince's body. The unhappy pair, who had been brought together by the Countess for a farewell visit, had instead of saying farewell, run away to Meyerling together. When the Countess had protested that the Baroness must return with her, the Crown Prince threatened to shoot her.

"Unless you swear to be quiet, I'll *kill* you," hissed Rudolph. He released my wrists, which he held as in a vice, and without another word he opened a drawer in his writing-table, and took from it a little black revolver. He came to where I stood.

"Do you want me to shoot you?" He caught me by the throat and pressed the weapon against my forehead.

"Yes, shoot me," I answered miserably. "It would be a kind thing to do now that you have ruined my life."

The Crown Prince put down the revolver, and looked at me. "At any rate, you have some courage," he observed.

"I can be brave when I have to face devils like you," I cried.

When the Prince and the Baroness were found dead together, the uncles of the latter were ordered to take her body away, dressed up as though she were alive, so as to keep the brandy-and-drug-maddened Prince's crime a secret.

The uncles were then told that the orders were that the corpse of the Baroness Mary was to be fully dressed and taken to the carriage which was waiting. "And," said the policeman, "you are to support the body between you in such a way as to make it appear that the Baroness still lives."

Then began the dreadful task of dressing the dead. Mary's hair was smoothed and pined up in one heavy twist, and the uncles who loved her tenderly washed away the fresh stains on the once beautiful face. . .

Mary was dressed in her underlinen and corsets; her silk stockings and dainty boots were put on, and then came the pretty gown she had worn on that disastrous day at the Hof-

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TREACHERY.

It was only afterwards, we are told, that the Countess learned that this suicide and murder had its political aspect. She learned his one night when she went out on a mysterious errand to meet a mysterious stranger and delivered to him a box of papers bequeathed to her care by Rudolph. The mysterious stranger revealed himself at the meeting as the Archduke John of Tuscany (who afterwards was lost at sea).

"Don't regret Rudolph," he said, "if the Emperor had found these papers, matters would have been infinitely worse. The Crown Prince has killed himself," but if the Emperor had known all, it would have been his duty to have had him tried by military law, and shot as a traitor."

"Oh my God!" I cried. "What did he do? . . . Was he thinking of the Crown of Hungary?"

The Archduke nodded assentingly, and I suddenly thought of my aunt's words long ago, when she told me that Rudolph was in the hands of the Freemasons; but Elizabeth had little reason to object, as she herself was always coquetting with the Socialist party.

Such, then, is the chief story the Countess Marie Larisch has to tell. She announces, incidentally, that the Empress Elizabeth left behind her an autobiography which cannot be published for forty-five years. Her own memories of the Empress, whose confidante she long was, make absorbing reading.

AN EMPRESS'S BEAUTY.

We are given a picture of the Empress as a woman dismally-married and finding a tragic comfort in the adoration of her own beauty.

She loved her loveliness like a Pagan, and she worshipped it as well. The sight of her perfect body gave her pure aesthetic delight; anything that marred its perfection was inartistic and distasteful to her.

She had, we are told, no love for the Crown Prince Rudolph or any but one of her children, as she regarded them as the destroyers of her physical beauty.

Mother and son disliked each other. The Empress used to say that she was Rudolph's mother by accident, and all that has been written about her great affection for him is quite untrue. My aunt had no maternal love, except for Valerie; she thought her children added to her age, and she disliked anything which marked the flight of time, like a growing up family. "I want to be always young," she repeated over and over again to me.

To the task of preserving her beauty the Empress devoted infinite labour.

Elizabeth was not a beliver in any special face treatment. Sometimes she only used a simple toilet cream; occasionally at night she wore a kind of mask "lined" inside with raw veal; and in the strawberry season she smeared her face and neck with the crushed fruit.

The Empress took warm baths of olive oil, which she believed helped to preserve the suppleness of her figure, but on one occasion the oil was nearly boiling and she narrowly escaped the horrible death associated with many Christian martyrs. She often slept with wet towels round her waist in order to keep its proportions slender and drank a horrible decoction composed of the whites of five or six eggs mixed with salt for the same purpose.

THE SUPERSTITIONS OF ELIZABETH.

A romantic wild, beautiful woman, she loved adventure, even a little adventure like riding in breeches. She is represented, however, as not only full of physical daring, but of the terrors of superstition.

The Empress was very superstitious, and occasionally, when I had exhausted the gossip of Vienna, she would make me put the white of an egg into a glass of water, and together we would try to read omens in the shapes which it took. Elizabeth invariably made three bows to a magpie whenever she saw one, and the new moon afforded her the occasion to indulge in any longed-for wish. The Empress firmly believed in the virtues of cold iron, and she never passed nails or cast horse-shoes without picking them up; the Evil Eye inspired her with real dread, and she feared the maligin influence of those who possessed it.

Her attitude to the Emperor is set forth, effectively enough, in a few sentences.

Francis-Joseph did not care about wearing mufti, and the Empress used to annoy him by saying that out of uniform he looked for all the world like a shoemaker in his Sunday clothes. Elizebeth never called Francis-Joseph by his name, but invariably addressed him as "Du" (thou). "'Du,' come here," she would say to the autocrat of Austria, before whose power the whole of his family trembled.

The Countess has given us a remarkable volume of history, gossip, and scandal about the hapless Imperial Family of Austria.

"Q" ON JARGON.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, lecturing before a large and hilarious audience of Cambridge undergraduates on the subject of "Jargon," gave some quaint illustrations and some useful advice to young writers.

Jargon, he said, was prose which was not prose. They must not confuse this jargon with what was called journalese. The two overlapped, indeed, and had a knack of assimilating each other's vices. But jargon found most of its votaries among people who had never written to or for a newspaper in their lives, who would never talk of "adverse climatic condition" when they meant "bad weather," who had never trifled with words such as "obsess," "recrudescence," "envisage," "adumbrate," or with phrases such as "the psychological moment," "the true inwardness," "it gives furiously to think."

The journalist at the worst was an artist in this way; he dabbed paint of this kind upon the lily with a professional zeal. The more flagrant (or, to use his own word arresting) the pigment the happier was his soul.

Some men were constitutionally incapable of saying "No." The Minister in the House of Commons conveyed it thus:—"The answer to the question is in the negative." That meant "No."

MR. BRYCE IN WASHINGTON.

A RECORD UNIQUE IN DIPLOMATIC ANNALS.

With Mr. Bryce's retirement from the British Embassy at Washington one of the happiest and most fruitful episodes in Anglo-American history comes to a close. He has proved himself in the past six years by far the greatest and most successful Ambassador that this or any other country has ever sent to the American capital; and the extraordinary warmth of affection and respect with which Mr. Bryan in Washington and Mr. Choate in New York have within the last few days borne witness to his personality and his services, and the regard in which he is held by the American people, have evoked a unanimous echo throughout the Union writes Mr. Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Chronicle."

"We are terribly sorry to lose you," said Mr. Choate at the farewell dinner given by the New York Pilgrims on Friday to the retiring Ambassador "Great Britain will send many Ambassadors hither, but there is only one Bryce. You have made Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific love you." Mr. Choate is a lawyer, with a precise turn of speech and a full command over his emotions; and the sincerity of his tribute gives the measure of the unique position Mr. Bryce has built up for himself in American opinion.

INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN THOUGHT.

He went to Washington, of course, with the supreme advantage of being not merely known to Americans, but more intimately known and more highly thought of than any other Britisher. For the past quarter of a century no one on this side of the water has had a tithe of Mr. Bryce's influence on American thought. That influence was partly the reflex action of his position as an author and statesman in Great Britain and partly the result of his repeated visits to the United States; but chiefly it was due to his work, first published in 1888, on "The American Commonwealth."

Just as G. H. Lewes's "Life of Goethe" used to be accepted by Goethe's countrymen as the best account of their greatest author, so "The American Commonwealth" has been accepted by Americans as the broadest, fairest, and most revealing study of their national life and government. An enormous literature has accumulated in the past three decades upon almost every feature of American life and institutions, but nothing has been written that can even begin to compare with the easy supremacy of these two masterly volumes.

They became a classic within a year of their appearance, and amid all the breathless changes that have affected the United States since their first publication in the eighties, they have never once grown obsolete or negligible or ceased to be the prime and universal source of information on the working of the American system and the temper of the American people. They achieved long ago, and have never forfeited, the unique distinction of being adopted by the Americans themselves as the standard text-book on their scheme of government.

A generation ago no American has thought of writing such a book as Mr. Bryce's. It is doubtful whether any American would have been able to write it. Many of them have tried their hand since then at a somewhat similar task, but Mr. Bryce's ascendency has never been shaken or even seriously challenged. Laboriously and minutely as Americans study their institutions, no American has yet produced a work of the range, authority and power that these two volumes, written by a Scotsman, display on every page.

INTERPRETER OF AMERICA.

Mr. Bryce not only interpreted America to Europeans, but to Americans as well. He discovered and elucidated more than one feature in the American fabric of which the Americans themselves were either ignorant or the significance of which they had failed to grasp. It has been, indeed, his singular fate to be the founder of a whole school of American political investigation, and all its professors still look to him as their master, just as all thinking America regards itself as his debtor.

It was, therefore, a peculiarly appropriate choice that in 1907 sent Mr. Bryce to Washington as British Ambassador. His appointment was a recognition, a somewhat tardy one, of the fact that the kind of man who should represent Great Britain in the United States is the kind of man who for the past two generations has represented the United States in Great Britain. Mr. Bryce during the past six years has been to America all, and more than all, that Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hay and Mr. Choate and Mr. Whitelaw Reid successively were to England.

That is to say, he has partaken freely of the public life of the nation and warmed both hands before the cheerful fire of American hospitality. He has made a point of seeing something of the country and the people. He has declined to confine himself to the Embassy in Connecticult-avenue and his summer home in Massachusetts. He has made himself an intimate part of the world of American letters and of the yet larger world of public endeavour. He has delivered addresses at meetings, congresses and universities, and he has never sought to conceal his passionate interest in all that touches on American life.

The result of all this is that for the first time the British Ambassador has been something more than a name to the mass of the people. He has occupied at last a distinctive position not only in Washington, where any Embassy presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce was bound to be the rallying-point of the best and most intellectual society in the capital, but also throughout the country and in the opinions and instincts of the "man in the car." He has ben marked out, in short, from his colleagues in the diplomatic corps to a degree that corresponds with the special relationship that obtains between the two main branches of the English-speaking peoples.

A PRIVILEGED POSITION.

No one, perhaps, could have won this privileged position for the British representative but Mr. Bryce, and no one, having won it, could have held it more easily and acceptably. Thoroughly acclimatised to the peculiar social atmosphere of Washington and of America, knowing by instinct and experience what to discount, how to make allowances, what to ignore, how to accommodate himself, a man of the widest democratic sympathies and of insatiable energy, able to take Americans in the broad human way they like, and thoroughly and obviously enjoying every minute of his stay among them, he has succeeded in investing the British Embassy at Washington with a prestige it had never enjoyed before.

Nor has Mr. Bryce's appointment proved less productive on its purely political and business side. He has wiped the slate nearly, if not quite absolutely, clean of every contentious issue that still remained open between the two countries. He has had, of course, his disappointments; he has seen much hopeful work go for nothing; but the half-dozen or so treaties or agreements he has been the means of concluding—some of them dealing with and disposing of questions that one had almost despaired of ever seeing settled—constitute a record that is, I believe, unique in the diplomatic annals of America.

Then, too, Mr. Bryce—"Little Englander" as he used to be labelled—is the first British Ambassador to visit Canada during his term of office, to consult freely and in person with the statesmen at Ottawa, to secure for the Dominion a recognised status in the conduct of Anglo-American diplomacy, and to disabuse the Canadian mind of the notion that the British Embassy at Washington exists to cultivate American good-will at the expense of Canadian interests. If he has placed America in his debt as an author and a friend he has established in addition a not less substantial claim on his own countrymen by the brilliance of his success as their official representative.

MR. BIRRELL ON BIOGRAPHY.

"Among the many answers that may be given to the poet's question, 'What is it to grow old?' there can hardly be one fuller of melancholy retrospect and regret than this—'It is to live to read the "lives" of your friends,'" writes Mr. Augustine Birrell, K. C., in the Nation.

"We all enjoy biography; perhaps we do so more and more— but whose biographies? I have lately greatly enjoyed a life of Æneas Silvius, Pope of Rome; but then I never knew his Holiness. I am often harassed by a most distressing doubt whether I should think so highly, as it has been the happiness of my life to do, of Boswell's masterpiece, had I known Johnson, whose most intimate friends were those who thought least of our greatest biographical acheivement.

"The main purpose of biography, as distinguished from history, is to transmit a personality—and by this is meant the personality, not of the biographer, but of the biographee. Here, at once, we scent danger. The methods of transmitting personality are not very numerous. In these modern days when we are all authors, a man's books, if they are readable, are most useful for this purpose, and even if they are not readable, they will tell a tale, though it may not be the one their author thought he was telling. It is amazing how the traits of a man's character are to be found sticking to the pages of his book—be it prose or poetry.

"Next to books, come letters. For the biographer, letters are crucial. If they are really good, his task is done; if they are indifferent, he must make his bricks out of some other material, or failure stares him in the face. Of this truth, painful instances will occur to everyone. How disappointing were Lowell's letters! Another method is reported sayings—table talk and the like. Portraits and busts still play a part. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Raeburn, etc., in our own land; and abroad, how many illuminating canvases look down upon us from the walls! I would sooner part with all the biographers in a heap than with the portrait painters. Then there is the testimony of friends. Last in the list comes biography, which, if it assumes the shape of autobiography, must be of interest, and may be of supreme importance. But, viewed as *material* for the discovery of true personality, there is more reason to be suspicious *a priori* of autobiography than of books, letters, or portraits."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

GERMAN PASTE SOUP.
NORWEGIN COLD FISH.
FRENCH MUTTON CUTLETS.
OX TAIL A LA MARSEILLAISE.
CHICKEN CREAM IN ASPIC.
FAVOURITE SAVOURY.
TURKISH PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 10. Mutton, As. 6. Oxtail, As. 3. Chicken, As. 8. Egg, As. 6. Potato, As. 2. tables, etc., As. 5. Total —Rs. 2-15-0. Knolkhol, As. 3. Salad, mixed vege-

GERMAN PASTE SOUP.

Turn a cupful of milk into batter with the whites of three and the yolks of two eggs, salt, pepper and a grate of nutmeg. Prepare the well flavoured stock as usual, and when boiling quite hard, run the batter through a strainer. into it, keeping it at boiling point until the batter is cooked, when serve. The batter should be in thin threads like vermicelli.

NORWEGIAN COLD FISH.

With the bones and trimmings of the fish make a cupful of stock, which turn into white sauce by thickening with flour and butter cooked together, and gelatine to set it when cold. Flavour it with celery salt, pepper, a dash of lime peel, and mix in some finely chopped anchovy or red-fish, os some caviar. When cold thickly coat the fish fillets with this and serve them on a centre of potato and beetroot salad, with a mayonnaise sauce strongly flavoured with anchovy.

OX TAIL A LA MARSEILLAISE.

Divide the tail and blanch it for 3 minutes in boiling water, then set it in a sealed pan with a little water, a carrot and onion, to slowly cook for some hours. Meanwhile make a thick puree of onions, and cover each piece with it; egg and breadcrumb and lightly fry; serve on potato mashed and whipped light with butter, pepper, salt and milk. The, so called, mashed potato of the Indian cook is rather a choky concoction.

CHICKEN CREAM IN ASPIC.

Prepare a panada of milk, bread, butter and a very little flour, by cooking all together in a pan until the paste comes clean away from the sides of the pan, and add to it twice the quantity of pounded fowl, with flavouring to taste. Steam this in a basin, and when cold place it in a ring mould lined with tomato jelly which should be both highly coloured and flavoured. Serve with a garnish of tomato slices and watercress tossed in lime juice, pepper, salt and sugar.

FAVOURITE SAVOURY.

Take very thin slices of bacon and lay on each a thin slice of gruyère cheese, season with a dash of tobasco and celery salt, and roll up into cigar-like rolls. Make some cheese pastry and roll that round the prepared bacon rolls and bake for about 20 minutes.

TURKISH PUDDING.

Line a mould with crushed macaroons and fill it with a coffee custard not too sweet and steam for 35 minutes. Prepare some apricot glaze by boiling the jam with sugar and sherry and straining through a sieve, when it should be thick enough to form a glaze over the pudding when removed from the mould. Garnish with half glace cherries, and thin down the remaining glaze with a little more sherry and serve as sauce.

FOUR WIVES.

Last mail-week at Bristol, Philip Hanbury Sparrow, 59, stated to be of good family, was committed for trial charged with bigamy by marrying in November last Margaret Mary Young, of Wrangthorn, Yorkshire, and in February last Gertrude Deane Freshfield, of Bristol, his wife, Mary Elizabeth Sparrow, whom he married in January, 1879, at Scarborough, being alive.

The solicitor for the prosecution, in opposing an application for bail, said defendant had also a wife and children in Australia, in addition to three wives in England. Defendant fainted in court, and was attended by his wife and daughter, the latter being a nurse from Birmingham.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

"I don't quite follow you, Squire. Why should you have had this hatred for your son?"

"I'll tell you, Hornby. I've never breathed a word to living soul till to-day—not even to my wife. But I feel that I must justify myself to you—if it can be called a justification In your heart you are blaming me for the wreck of Launcelot's life—there was good in him but I failed to bring it out. I let duty take the place of love. It's true, but tell me—what love could I give? I was placed as, pray God, few men are placed. For I had reason to believe—the strongest reason—that my son, my heir, was——" Mr. Holt gripped his friend's arm with fingers that twitched and quivered—"you understand me, Hornby? I believed, almost from the day of his birth, that Launcelot's only claim to the name of Holt was a legal one."

"Good heavens, Holt!" Sir Frederic spoke in a tone of intense surprise, a tone which accurately reflected his state of mind. "But surely it was an error? I can't believe—"

"That was part of the horror of it all," interrupted the Squire. He passed a handkerchief over his forehead which was covered with beads of sweat. "Perhaps, Hornby, you'll find some excuse for me if you can realise the hideous state of doubt in which I have lived. You see—" he drew a deep breath then plunged into his confession—"my first wife, Launcelot's mother, made an admission to me upon her deathbed. It was too much or too little that she said. Perhaps I did not let her speak as freely as she might have done. I forget. She told me that she only married me out of pique—no, that's not it exactly—I can't make it very plain to you—she had loved another man and let him go away—and then she heard that he was dead—and so she married me—it was a penance she said—that was the very word she used—a penance. But he wasn't dead—she had sacrificed herself for nothing."

He paused and wiped his brow again. "It's a pretty story, isn't it? he continued. "The man wasn't dead—he may be alive to-day for all I know. I found his letters to her—written before she married me. I found his photograph, too. They maddened me. And when I learnt his name was Launcelot—the name she had insisted on giving our son—I—I could have killed her where she lay. It was for fear I might do so that I refused to see her again."

"But have you any evidence that she was not faithful to you?" Hornby put the question since Holt had paused again.

The latter ground his heel in the gravel. "That's where the torture of doubt begins," he muttered. "We Holts are stay-at-home people. For a year preceding Launcelot's birth my wife was never away from Chalton Coombe—I can't remember a single occasion—I've racked and racked my brain——"

"Well, then, why doubt? Surely your suspicions were unjust?"

"No—they were unavoidable." There was a curious contortion of the Squire's lips, almost of his whole face, as he spoke. "I'd seen the photograph of the man. There was a large picture of him, too, in oils, at the house of some relations of his where I made enquiries—they couldn't tell me anything about him—didn't know if he was alive or dead—but, you see, I got to know exactly what he looked like. And, Hornby, you can imagine what I left—you'll give me some little sympathy perhaps—for Launcelot, my child, had that man's sallow cheeks, his black hair, and, above all, his eyes. You know how Launcelot's eyes slant? Nobody else has eyes like that. What could I think?"

He stretched out his hands with a gesture of blank despair. Hornby stood silent. He had bushy brows and now they seemed to touch. He threw down his cigarette and trod it under foot. The grim tragedy of the situation held him.

"So now, I repeat, put yourself in my place," continued the Squire. "I accepted Launcelot as my son. I had to. I could not publish my shame and the shame of a dead woman. Besides, what was the use of kicking against the pricks? The law could give me no redress—even if I had had proof of my wife's infidelity. But think of it! The Holt estate must pass to one who had not a drop of Holt blood in his veins. And then Mark came—a true Holt—my own son. Hornby, do you wonder there were moments when hate tookhold of me? Won't you give me credit for having tried to do my duty with such odds against me? I've been rough and hard, but God help me, what could you expect?"

Hornby stretched out his hand for that of his friend. "It must have been terrible for you," he said simply but his words conveyed the sympathy he felt. "Don't you think," he added after a moment, "that if I were to speak to Launcelot it might be best? It would be horrible, of course, but the inheritance—I know that legally his rights could not be disputed—but he might resign it if he knew. And he would understand what he had never been able to understand—why he did not have your love."

The Squire dropped his hands to his sides and seemed to be reflecting.

"There were times," he muttered without giving direct reply to the question, "when I did love the lad—yes, in spite of all his wilfulness and vagaries. At those times I told myself that I must be mistaken—that the likeness to Capt. Launcelot Plaistowe——"

Hornby started. "Is that the name of the man?" he interrupted.

Mr. Holt nodded. "Yes. Plaistowe. Of the—Fusiliers."

"Then I know a man who was his greatest friend," said Hornby with some excitement. "They were together in America. I heard the story of how he was reported dead—drowned. I think it was—when in reality he escaped by the skin of his teeth. My friend was in the accident, too. And, unless I'm very much mistaken, I was told that Plaistowe did actually die not very long afterwards—but of course I didn't pay attention to details—the tale was only told me casually—but I can find out and, with your permission, I'll make enquiries. The date of Capt. Plaistowe's death would settle a vexed question, wouldn't it?"

"It would indeed," said the Squire eagerly. "But I can hardly believe that we shall find out now—after more than thirty years. I made every enquiry at the time and no one could tell me what had become of Plaistowe—if he were alive or dead."

"I think I can—and will—solve the question," said Hornby.

He kept his word. Before a week was out Mr. Holt knew the truth. Capt. Launcelot Plaistowe died a year and a half before Launcelot's birth.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONCERNING THE HOMECOMING OF LAUNCELOT.

"I never thought to see Chalton Coombe once more in my father's lifetime; indeed, I didn't think it very likely I should ever again see my old home."

So remarked Launcelot as the train steamed slowly out of the London terminus. And Sir Frederic Hornby, who was his companion, nodded and smiled.

"There's a trite observation about it's being usually the unexpected that happens," he said, "but none the less true for being trite. Look at myself—" he laughed outright—"would anyone who once knew me as a struggling G. P. —snubbed by the gentry and made a convenience of by the village at large—recognise me as the same man to-day? I was very raw and untrained then so I don't wonder that I wasn't particularly popular. Do you remember, Launcelot, how we played billiards at the 'Wheatsheaf'?"

Launcelot shivered. "Don't remaind me of that rotten time," he protested. "Talk of yourself as being raw and untrained! You were a man of the world by my side. I was an unlicked cub. I shudder sometimes when I think back and see myself in those days. Oh, I can forgive my father for hating me—apart from what I know now. My blatant self-conceit alone must have been enough to drive a man crazy. It beats me that Veronica should have remained my friend in spite of it all. If she wasn't an angel she'd have hated me."

Hornby did not reply at once, though the time was long past when the name of Veronica on Launcelot's lips used to hurt him. For he had a keen insight into the girl's heart, and he knew that it was her love for this 'unlicked cub'—a love that had persisted in spite of all—which had kept Veronica unmarried even to that day, and which was the cause of his failure to win her hand.

The fact that Launcelot was married made no difference to Veronica. It was her nature to love once and once only, and while the man she loved was still alive it would have been little less than sacrilege, according to her views, to bestow her hand upon another.

So she had replied to Hornby's pleading. She could not give him her heart, and what does the possession of a woman's body avail if the heart is not with it.

Launcelot knew that Veronica had loved him ever since his boyhood. He had an acute sense of his loss. The knowledge had come to him too late—together with the understanding of his inner self.

He had not even made a pretence of grief over his rupture with Ida James. His infatuation for her belonged to the days before he had been unrawn out from folly's mill, crushed and maimed but purged of the devils that had played such havoc with his life. While they possessed him he did not know what love meant. He had learnt that upon his awakening—as he had learnt that he had married a wife of whose very name he was ignorant.

There had been one painful scene between Veronica and himself—a scene of heart-rending anguish on his part, of tender comforting on hers—she whose love was so deep and true that it could rise superior to the sense of loss—and then the inevitable had been accepted. Launcelot's duty was to his wife.

He had been faithful to that duty. As time went on and he realised her sweetness and devotion, her pluck and indomitable energy, a real love for his wife had blossomed in his heart. Veronica recognised this with pleasure. The love that Launcelot had for her was a thing apart. There was little of the physical in it. She seemed to him far and away above fleshly desire—on a plane by herself.

He was not surprised that she did not marry, and it never really occurred to him that it was on his account. He thought her too good for any man on earth. He never doubted that what she had told him was true—that she wished to devote the rest of her life to the service of mankind in the way to which she was most fitted—that of a hospital nurse—and that marriage with its ties and responsibilities would be a hindrance to her.

But Hornby knew that this was not exactly the case, and so for a long while it hurt him when Launcelot used to talk of Veronica's whole-hearted devotion to her profession, but he never said a word to undeceive his friend for it was palpable that things had fallen out for the best, and by degrees the pain of his own unrequited love grew less and he, too, fell into his groove. He saw Veronica constantly at the hospital, and though he never ceased to love he was content to accept the friendship which was all that she could offer him.

"Do you know," Launcelot continued, "I've just found out something that Veronica did that night—the night you're speaking of when I made such an egregious ass of myself—which she has never admitted to anyone? I can guess why she did it too. It was for my sake—I, who had treated her so infernally badly. She risked her life—and I went away next day without so much as saying good-bye to her. I deserved a thrashing—but Veronica—talk of an angel."

"What did she do?" enquired Hornby. He leaned back in his seat and started out of the window at the rows of mean suburban houses past which the train was speeding.

"I heard the story from old James," Launcelot resumed. "I met him quite accidentally the other day, and we got talking. As you know, of course, he's a Member of Parliament now and quite a reasonable politician—seen the error of his ways long ago and given up the policy of rant. I asked him after Ida and we laughed together over old times."

"What has become of Miss James?" enquired Hornby, without appearing to notice the digression.

"Oh, she's on the stump as badly as ever. She organises for one of the militant suffragist parties. She's one of those who want to declare a sex war. As a rule I've found that the real goal of the extremist is a comfortable moderation, but that's not been the case with Ida. She's up against all manner of masculine authority. She's been convicted lots of times and never seems happy unless she's in prison."

"So one may say that she's got the courage of her convictions," remarked Hornby drily. "But what about the story you were going to tell me?"

"About Veronica, oh, yes. It was a confession James made to me. As it happened more than a dozen years ago I suppose he didn't mind talking. I had been singing Veronica's praises, you understand—and Veronica's anything but a suffragette—and that led him on to say that he supposed I did not know of a certain brave act which could be put to her credit. He wanted me to tell her that he'd never forgotten and that, in a way, it was the turning point of his career."

(To be continued to-morrow.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

By Special **Appointment.**

WHY BUY FOREIGN TYRES?

THE BRITISH MADE DUNLOPS

HAVE PROVED THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

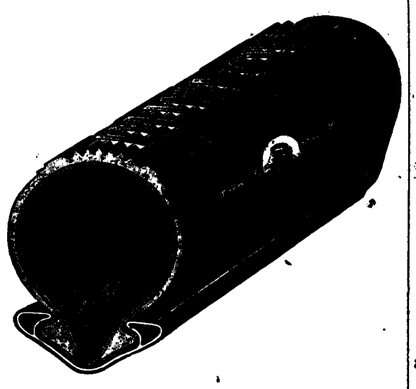
13,638 Miles without a Puncture.

Mr. F. Feeny, Newmanhurst, 336 Hagley Road, Birmingham, wrote on 28th January 1913, as follows:

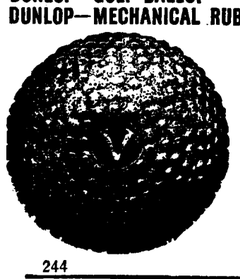
I have to-day forwarded a contribution for your Museum in the shape of a Dunlop Grooved Tyre, 815 × 105, No. N96, 91, which has achieved the respectable mileage of 13,638, upon my Car, a 16 H. P. Minerva.

It has had eighteen months' continuous wear under all sorts of road conditions. Surgical operations have had to be performed on the tread several times a week, for the removal of granite chips, which have formed into pockets.

This cover never gave the slightest trouble --not even a puncture--and, after bringing me safely back from a long run on Satruday last, had the decency to burst in the Mort house.



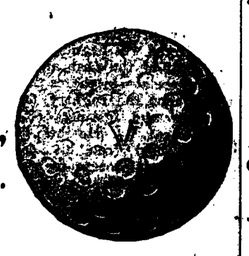
DUNLOP—TYRES, PNEUMATIC & SOLID.
DUNLOP—DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS.
DUNLOP—DETACHABLE RIMS.
DUNLOP—TYRE, RIM, & WHEEL ACCESSORIES.
DUNLOP—GOLF BALLS.
DUNLOP—MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS, ETC.



WRITE FOR OUR NEW LISTS.

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. DELHI. MADRAS.



244

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,

Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.

Dr. Mc Phael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure

USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—

W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Our I. C. O! brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MAY BARGAINS.

	Rs.	a.
TUSSORE SUIT	14	8
CRASH SUIT	10	8
WHITE NEG. SHIRTS	1 15	ea.
WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS ...	1 8	ea.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

MOTHERS ONLY READ

LACGENERA (REGD.)

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful healtliy and natural flow of milk in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or scanty. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—

MADON SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

"KADI"

SAVES LIFE,

AGONY AND MONEY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AND A POSITIVE CURE FOR

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Hay-fever, Influenza, Pleurisy and Pneumonia,

however acute, chronic, or hereditary, even where everything else has failed and your case is pronounced incurable. Re. 1-8.

DR. SUNDERLAND, M. D., writes from LONDON: —

"A six months' bedridden case of *Asthma* was relieved at once by 'KADI' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK M. A., M. D., writes: —

"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Dastoor Specific Co.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.

INVITE INSPECTION OF

Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

CHILDREN make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENT SPACE can be had on application to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

WILSON'S TEA & COFFEE

GOOD FOR HOME & GARDEN PARTY.

Wilson's whole SALE obtainable everywhere

WILSON'S

TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT.

90-92, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

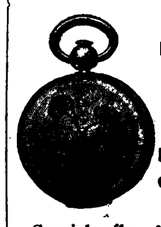
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.



NEW SHOP

NEW GOODS!

Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnesty requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co.

144, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY

Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.